Elementary Sumerian Glossary

(after M. Civil 1967)

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A glossary suitable for the first several years of instruction, with emphasis on the vocabulary of easy literary texts, early royal inscriptions, and uncomplicated economic and administrative documents.

A

a, `à water, fluid; semen, seed; offspring, child; father; watercourse (cf. **e**)

a Ah! (an interjection) (Attinger, Eléments p. 414)

a-a father

a-a-ugu$_{(4)}$ father who has begotten, one's own true father, progenitor

a-ab-ba, **a-aba** (water of the) sea (cf. **ab**)

a-ab-ba igi-nim Upper Sea, the Mediterranean

a-ab-ba sig Lower Sea, the Persian Gulf

a-ah (or ^{a}**ah**) (Gudea) → **uh**

a-ba(-a) who, whoever, whom, whose (interrogative and relative)

a - bal to pour out water, libate, irrigate

a-bul$_5$**-la** → **abul**

a-da rivalry, contention, contest, fight (Civil, AuOr 5 (1987) 18 + n. 6)

a-da-ab (an OB hymn rubric, a hymn of praise consisting minimally of **sagida**, **saĝara** and **urubi** sections)

a-da-al, **a-da-lam** now; current, present

a-da-man/mìn contest between two parties, (verbal) duel, disputation

a-da-man - a$_5$**/du**$_{11}$ to hold a contest; to dispute, debate (Attinger, Eléments 417-422)

a - dé to pour out water; to libate; to freshen (with water); to flood, be flooded (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 68f., 99)

a-du$_{10}$ fresh water, sweet water

a - du$_{11}$ to water, irrigate, flood (Attinger, Eléments 477-484, reading **e**$_4$)

a-è-a sudden onrush of water, damburst, flood wave

^{kus}**A.EDIN.LÁ** → ^{kus}**ummu**$_3$

a-EN-da → **a-ru**$_{12}$**-da**

a-eštub^{ku6} "carp flood," early(?) flood (Civil, AuOr 15, 52)

a-ga back, rear (of a building), hind quarters; after

a-ga-am, a-ga-àm (etc.) artificial pond or lake for controlling flood waters (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 130f.)

a-ga(-aš)-gi$_4$, (OS **àga-gi**$_4$) later, (the one) after (Civil, JNES 43, 286 n. 12; Selz, FAOS 15/1 No. 21 vii 1); **àga-gi**$_4$**-a-bé** later, afterwards

a-gù → **A.KA**

a-gàr, a-gar agricultural tract, area of field parcels, irrigation district

a-gar$_5$**, a-gàr, a-bár** lead (the metal) (Reiter, AOAT 249, 119ff.)

a-gin$_7$ how

a-gúb-ba lustration water, holy water

^{kuš}**a-ĝá-lá** leather sack

a - ĝar to flood with water; to soak, rinse

a-ĝi$_6$**(-a)** flood, flood wave

A.KA → **ugu, úgu**

A.KA-a - ĝar → **úgu-a - ĝar**

a-la(-la) ululation, expression of joy

a-la → **la-la**

a-lá (a demon)

a-lù-a roiled, disturbed, cloudy, muddy water

A.LUM → **udu-aslum**$_x$

a-ma-ru(-k), a-má/mar-ru$_{10}$**/uru**$_5$**(-k)** devastating flood; the mythical Deluge (see **mar-uru**$_5$)

a-ma-ru-kam It is urgent! Without fail! (lit. It is (like) water of the tempest !)

a-mah high water, flood, inundation

a-na(-àm) what, whatever (interrogative and relative)

a-na-aš(-àm), a-na-šè(-àm) why

a-na-gin$_7$ how, why; thus, so

a-naĝ libation; drinking water

a-ne he, she, this one (OS for **e-ne**)

a-níĝin pond, puddle, standing water

a-nir lament; grief (Emesal **a-še-er**)

^{d}a-nun-na(-k) (a grouping of high gods)

a-pa$_4$ gutter, pipe; (as beer and water libation pipe, see Civil, AuOr 5, 33)

a-ra-li (poetic term for the netherworld; the desert between Bad-Tibira and Uruk where Dumuzi pastured his flocks and was killed, see Jacobsen, JAOS 103, 194)

a-ra-zu, a-rá-zu, rá-zu prayer, supplication (for writings see Bauer, AV Klein 24-25)

a-rá way, path, course; state, condition; multiplied by, "times" (math.) ; **a-rá N-kam** for the nth time

a - ri, a - ru to inseminate, engender, beget

a-ri-a, `à-ri-a wasteland, desert (Civil, AuOr 5, 33)

a - ru to dedicate, donate to a deity

a-ru-a temple donation, votive gift

a-ru$_{12}$(EN)-da (Pre-Sarg. and Sarg.) copper

a-sig, a-si(-ig)-ga, a-sa-ga clear, clean water (*mû zakûtu*) (syllabic for **sig$_5$** and **sa$_6$(g)**, see Bauer, AfO 40/41, 95)

a-sis salty, brackish water

a-šà(g), aša$_5$(g)(GÁNA) field, parcel (for OS **aša$_5$** see Civil, JCS 25, 171f.; Powell, JCS 25, 178-184)

a šà-ga šu - du$_{11}$ to inseminate, engender (later elliptically just **šu - du$_{11}$**)

a-še-er → a-nir

A.TIR → eša

a - tu$_5$, (OS) **a - tu$_{17}$(A.TU$_5$)** to bathe, wash

a-tu$_5$-a bath, bathing ritual

a-zu, **a-su** physician

á, a$_x$(DA) arm, wing; branch; side (cf. **da**); (knife) edge; strength, force; work-force; work-period (measured in days); wage(s), hire, fee, payment, expenditure; point in time; horns, antlers (for **a$_x$** see Attinger, ZA 87, 112)

á - áĝ to command, give orders or instructions to someone (**-da-**) regarding (**-ši-**)

á-áĝ-ĝá instruction, order; news (Attinger, ZA 87, 15)

á-an handle(?) (Attinger, ZA 87, 115f.)

á-an(-zú-lum) date palm spadix; broom

á-an-kára, an-kára, en-kára (a divine or royal weapon or staff) (Attinger, ZA 87, 182, reads **^{á}an-kára**)

á-áš → áš

á - bad to open, spread the arms, wings

á-bad opened, outstretched arms, wings

á - dah to help (PSD and ePSD now read **tah**)

á-dah help, aid; helper

á-dam settlement, habitation

á - dar to seize illegally, confiscate

á-dàra horns of wild goats, deer antlers (Steinkeller, BSA 63 n. 24) (see **dàra**)

á - dúb to flap the wings; periphrastic: **á-dúb - a$_5$**

á - è to rear, bring up, take care of

á-gú-zi-ga early morning, dawn

á-gùb-bu left arm, side; to the left, on the left

á-ĝál mighty, powerful, strong (cf. **á-nun-ĝál**)

á - ĝar to apply force, overpower

á-ĝi$_6$-ba(-a) at midnight

á-ki-ti (a festival and the temple where it takes place)

á - kúš to tire (the arms) (Attinger, ZA 87, 112)

á-kúš(-ù) adj. tired; n. tiredness; work, labor, toil; ppl. **á-nu-kúš** untiring

á - lá to tie the hands, fetter

^{kuš}**á-lá** (a kind of drum)

á-mè(-k) arm of battle (describing a weapon, poetic)

á-nun(-ĝál) having great power, (most) powerful (cf. **á-ĝál**)

á-nam-ur-saĝ heroic arm/strength/weapon (poetic)

á-sàg (a demon); (a source of sickness or death) (> *asakku*)

$^{(kuš)}$**á-si** (leather) strap; ^{urudu}**á-si** copper hinge (van de Mieroop, Crafts 134; Civil, Iraq 23, 162)

á-sìg slingstone

á - sù(dr) to extend the arm(s), spread the wings; to proceed, march on; to sail

á-še now (*anumma*)

á-ŠE^{mušen} swan(?) (Landsberger, MSL 8/2 130)

á-šita$_4$(U.KID)(-a) paraphanelia, implements (Civil, JAOS 88 (1968) 7)

á-šu-ĝìr limbs (lit. "arms, hands, and feet")

á - tuku to have strength, power

á-tuku powerful, strong, able-bodied

á-u$_4$-te-na (at) twilight, (in the) evening (coolness)

á-u$_4$-zal-le daybreak, morning

á-zi-da right arm, side

á-zi(g) high-handed action, violence

á-zi-šè by a violent act, by force

a$_5$(k), ak to do, perform, exercise, act (often as an auxiliary verb); to make, construct; to make like, make into. Certain contexts require rdg. **aka** or **kè**. It can be combined with a pronoun in forms such as **hé-na, ì-na**, see AV Wilcke 226. For rdg. **ša$_5$** perhaps = **ša$_4$** = the aux. verb ***za** see Cavigneaux, ASJ 9, 49ff.; Urnamma Hymn B 52 has an Ur III (?) var. **ša-ša** for OB **AK-AK**. For a comprehensive treatment see Attinger, ZA 95, 46-64, 208-275; Powell, AV Diakonoff 314-319.

ab hole, opening, window

ab, ab-ba, a-ab-ba, a-aba sea

ab-ba old man, elder, wise man; father

ab-ba-ab-ba grandfather

ab-làl window, opening, pigeon hole

ABxÁŠ elder (in Sargonic texts, see PSD A/2 133a)

áb cow

áb-za-za (an exotic animal: water buffalo(?), zebu(?))

abgal (**apkal**) (a cultic profession); (mythical) sage

abrig(NUN.ME.DU) (a cultic profession) (*abriqqu*)

àbsin, ab-sín furrow

abul(la), a-bul$_5$-la city gate, main gate/entrance

abzu (mythological underground fresh water ocean, home of the god Enki); (a water-basin shrine in many Mesopotamian temples)

$^{(giš)}$**ad** beam, plank; raft (so PDS A/3 6, though Bauer, AfO 40/41, 94 disagrees; see discussion of Attinger, ZA 95, 260)

ad, ad-da father; forefather, great great-grandfather (so PSD)

ad sound; voice, cry

ad - gi$_4$ to advise, take counsel with (**-da-**), consult; to discuss; to echo, respond

ad-gi$_4$**(-gi**$_4$**)** advice, counsel; advisor, counselor

ad-KID reed craftsman, basket and mat weaver (The reading **ad-kub**$_4$ cannot be justified. Steinkeller, Sale Documents 171, therefore suggests that only **adgub**$_x$ **(**^{ad}**KID)** may be possible, based on Akk. *atkuppu.*)

ad - ša$_4$ to sob, groan, wail

ad-ša$_4$ wailing, lamenting (*nissatu*); sound (of an instrument or song)

^{kuš}**ad-tab** reins

$^{(giš)}$**ád(GÍR**-*gunû***)**, **àddu** boxthorn; thorn (*eddettu*) (some now read **kíšig**) (see Attinger, ZA 95, 263f. for detailed discussion of readings)

ad$_4$**(ZA**-*tenû***)** crippled, lame (*kubbulu*)

adda/ad$_6$**(LÚxÚŠ)** (also written **LÚ.ÚŠ** or **ad**$_8$**(LÚxÚŠ-šeššig)** and **ad**$_x$**(LÚ.GAM)**) (human) corpse

ádda/àd(UDUxÚŠ) (also written **UDU.ÚŠ**) (animal) carcass

addir river-crossing, ford; toll, fare, rent, hire (RLA 8, 157 Miete) (cf. **má-addir** ferry boat)

^{giš}**áddu(Ú.GÍR)** (reading uncertain, compare ^{giš}**ád**)

ag → a$_5$

aga (a kind of crown, "tiara, diadem"); (an axe)

àga-gi$_4$**-a-bé** later, afterwards (see **a-ga(-aš)-gi**$_4$)

àga-kár/ŠÈ - sì to conquer, defeat (cf. **àga - kár** to defeat) (Klein, AV Tadmor 310f.; Steinkeller, WZKM 77, 188f. + n. 17)

àga-ús, aga-ús constable, guard, bodyguard, soldier

agargara(NUN)$^{(ku6)}$ (a fish or fish spawn)

agrun(É.NUN) (a sacred building or room); (an epithet of the abzu) (Attinger, ZA 95, 268)

áĝ to measure out, mete out; to pay (esp. in grain)

áĝ - gi$_4$ to kill (Jacobsen & Kramer, JNES 12, 185 n. 68)

aĝarin(AMA.^{d}**INANNA), àga-rí(-n)** mother (creatress); (fertile) soil; mold, crucible

aĝrig steward (PSD A/3 translates "housekeeper")

ah, ^{a}**ah** (in Gudea) → **uh**

ak → a$_5$

àka(ŠID) fleece; tuft of wool

akan(UBUR) udder, teat, nipple

akkil cry, clamor; acclaim

^{túg}**aktum(A.SU)** (a garment)

^{giš}**al** mattock, hoe, "pickaxe"

al - a$_5$ to hoe, work with the hoe

al - du$_{11}$ to desire, want; to request, ask for, demand (Attinger, Eléments 429-438)

^{giš}**al-ĝar** (a musical instrument) PSD A/3 147 translates: (a lyre) (Attinger, ZA 95, 270)

^{giš}**al-ĝar-sur/sur**$_9$**-ra** (a musical instrument, drumstick?) (Attinger, ZA 95, 270)

al-la-nu-um oak; acorn

al-lub^{ku6}, **al-lu**$_5$**(b)** (older rdg. **al-lul**) (crayfish or crab)

$^{(d)}$**alad(LAMMAxBAD)** male guardian angel, male counterpart of → ^{d}**lamma**

alal(ŠIDxA), alal$_x$(ABxA) conduit, pipe

alam, alan figure; statue. PSD A/3 170a calls **alam** the preferred phonetic form. A reading **alaĝ** based on the important reference PEa 845 (Jx) **a-la-áĝ**, is doubted by Krecher [privately circulated correction sheet to his AV Matouš II article] and by J. Bauer, Or ns 43, 129. See also Yoshikawa, ASJ 12, 344-347.

alim bison (*kusarikku*)

alim-ma honored one (*kabtu*)

am wild bull

am-si elephant

ama mother

ama-a-tu → **ama-tu**

ama-ab, ama-ad parents

ama(-ar) - gi$_4$ to free, manumit

ama(-ar)-gi$_4$ manumission, freedom

ama-ér(-ra) wailing woman, female mourner

ama-érin(-na) elite troops

AMA.GAN(.ŠA) → **šagan$_x$**

AMA.^{d}INANNA → **aĝarin, amalu**

ama-tu(d), ama-a-tu house-born slave (cf. **ama$_5$**)

ama-ugu$_{(4)}$ mother who has born, one's own true mother

ama$_5$, (ama) private quarters of women and young children (Michalowski, Lamentation p. 76-78) (cf. **é-mí**)

ama$_5$-kalam-ma storehouse/dwelling-quarters of the land (Michalowski, Lamentation p. 78)

amalu(AMA.^{d}INANNA) (personal) goddess

amar calf; young of other animals

^{d}**amar-utu(-k)** Marduk, patron-deity of Babylon

amaš sheepfold

ambar marsh, swamp

an sky, heaven; the sky god An

an, an-na high, tall (cf. **ùn** and **ĝi$_6$-ù/un-na**)

an-bar, an, KÙ.AN iron (Reiter, AOAT 249, 244ff.)

an-bar$_7$ noon, noontime heat

an-dùl shade, cover; protection

an-eden-na high plain, steppe

an-ĝá and still, even so

an-kára → **á-an-kára**

an-na (or **AN.NA**, perhaps to be read **niggi** or **nagga**) tin; iron(?) (Reiter, AOAT 249, 259ff.)

an-pa heaven's top, zenith

an-šà heaven's middle, middle of the sky

an-šár heavenly sphere, whole sky

an-ta above, from above, down; in front; prefix (grammatical term)

an-ta-sur-ra (a Lagash geographical area); (obsidian?)

an-ub-da-límmu-ba the four world quarters

an-úr base of heaven, horizon

an-usan, an-ú-sa$_{11}$-an evening

an-za-gàr tower, (fortified) outpost

anše donkey; (equid in general)

anše-bará-lá pack ass

ANŠE.KUR.RA → **sisi**

anše-kúnga (ANŠE.BARxAN) mule (offspring of a donkey and an onager) (Heimpel, BSA 8, 89-91; RlA Maultier)

anše-zi-qùm equids kept at royal road stations (Ur III) (Heimpel, RA 88, 5-31)

anzu(d)^{mušen}**, ánzu(d)**^{mušen} (a mythological lion-headed eagle, symbol of Ninĝirsu & Ninurta) (some read ^{an}**anzu**^{mušen} rather than ^{d}**anzu**^{mušen})

^{giš}**apin** plow

apin-lá tenancy, rent; tenant, lessee; cultivator (Steinkeller, JESHO 24, 114 n. 5)

apkal → abgal

ar-ga-núm (a resin)

ár, ar, a-a-ar praise

ár - a$_5$/**du**$_{11}$ to praise (Attinger, Eléments 439f.)

àr to mill, grind flour

^{na4}**àra** mill, millstone

arad, árad → ìr

arhuš compassion, mercy; womb (*rēmu*) (Civil, AV Hallo 78 + n 21)

^{giš}**ásal(A.TU.GAB.LIŠ)** Euphrates poplar(?) (*ṣarbatu*)

asil(a)(EZENxLÁL), asil-lá acclaim, paean, jubilation

aš(a) v. and adj. (to be) one, alone, unique (cf. **dili**) (Edzard, AV Klein 99f.)

áš, á-áš, aš curse

áš - a$_5$**/bal/du**$_{11}$ to swear at, insult, curse (Civil, JNES 43, 294; Attinger, Eléments 445-450)

^{munus}**áš-gàr** female goat (reading **zèh** is obsolete; Heimpel, BSA 7, 116ff. reads **ašgar**)

àš six (Edzard, AV Klein 102)

aša$_5$ → **a-šà**

ašgab leatherworker

^{d}**ašnan** (a goddess figure personifying emmer wheat) (see also ^{d}**ezinu**)

az bear

azlag$_x$**(LÚ.TÚG), azlag**$_{3\text{-}6}$ fuller, washerman (also conventionally read **àšlag**, etc.; see Yuhong, AV Klein 394f. for writings and etymology) (*ašlāku*)

B

ba to allot, distribute, assign, divide up, give a gift or share; to reduce, diminish, deteriorate

ba allotment, share

ba^{ku6} snail(?)

ba-al to dig up/out, excavate, mine, quarry (*herû*); to unload (a boat)

ba-al-gi$_{(4)}$**, ba-al-gu**$_7$ (also with fish determinative) turtle

ba-an → **bán**

ba-an-du$_8$**(-du**$_8$**), ba-an-du**$_5$ (reed, wood or copper determinative) bucket, pail; sowing basket (cf. Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 74 + n. 26, contra PSD B which considers the two variants to be two different words.)

ba-an-gi$_4$ response, answer

ba-ba(-da/za) porridge

ba-da-ra dagger, a ceremonial kind of knife (Akk. *patru* > Sum. **ba-da-ra** back-loaned > Akk. *patarru*) (PSD B 18 "rod, prod" is not correct; see Civil, Oriental Institute website corrections to PSD)

ba-ri/rí-ga (a large measuring vessel = 60 **sìla** in Ur III)

^{d}**ba-ú** chief goddes of Ĝirsu, consort of Ninĝirsu (also read ^{d}**ba-ba**$_6$)

ba-za cripple, dwarf

bà(EŠ) v. to halve; n. half

babbar, bar$_6$-bar$_6$ (PSD **bábbar**) v. and adj. (to be) white, shining

bad(r) to open up, spread wide, be wide apart, separate; to untie, unravel, reveal; to be distant, remote, removed; to thresh (see recently Krecher, AV Kutscher 111-116)

bad, bad-rá, bad-da open(ed), spread wide; remote

bàd (city) wall, fortification

bàd(-da) high (cf. **ùn**)

bàd-si parapet

báhar potter (Sallaberger Töpfer *passim*)

bal to cross (over), pass by or through; to turn over, around, aside, upside down, against; to change, exchange; to pour out (liquid)

bal-a-ri opposite side, shore

bal-bal-e (an OB hymn type)

^{giš}**bala** spindle; rod, pin

bala (rotating) term of office or service, turn of duty; reign; cf. **bala-gub-ba** term of duty

bala(-šè) - a$_5$ transport (for trade)

balaĝ harp (some translate "lyre"); (a large drum?); (an OB and later Emesal lamentation, part of the temple liturgy)

balaĝ-di harp player, lamentation singer

^{giš}**ban** → ^{giš}**pan**

bán, ba-an (later with wood determinative) (a container and capacity measure = 6 **sìla** in Pre-Sargonic texts, 10 **sìla** thereafter) (Steinkeller, Or 51, 359f.)

bànda, bàn-da (or **bànda**^{da}) small(er), young(er), minor, junior; short (time); impetuous, wild (note that Borger, AbZ reads **banda$_3$** rather than Deimel's **banda$_1$**, a practice now gaining currency)

bànda young one, child, infant; offspring, progeny; attendant

^{giš}**banšur** table; offering table, altar

bappir, bàppir beer bread (a baked loaf of brewing ingredients)

bar to (make) lie/be outside, go away, send out, set aside, release, split open; to delimit, allot (fields)

bar outside, exterior; outer appearance; body; back, edge; fleece

bar alien, strange; cf. **lú-bar-ra** foreigner, stranger

bar "liver" (as a seat of emotions), mood, spirits

bar NOUN-ak-a or **bar-PRONOUN-a** because of, instead of, with regard to, e.g. **bar-bi-a** because of this

bar - a$_5$ to examine, test, put to trial

bar-da, bar-dù-a crosspiece, crossbar

^{túg}**bar-dul$_5$** (a common garment); (describing a goat or a goat hide)

bar-ĝál unshorn, with unplucked fleece

bar-lá (a canal basin?)

bar-rim$_4$ arid, dry land

^{túg}**bar-si** sash, shawl

bar-su(-ga), bar-sù(-a) with plucked fleece, with fleece removed

bar-sù(d) (a rubric marking a sub-section of a **tigi** or **adab** hymn of praise)

bar-šè out, away, toward the outside

bar-šèĝ(-ĝá) fog, mist, drizzle

bar-ta away, aside, outside

bar-ta - gub, bar-šè - gub to stand aside, keep away, stay aloof

bar - tam to examine, choose, select (periphrastic: **bar-tam - ak**)

bar-udu sheep's fleece

bar-ús$^{(urudu)}$ (pointed) goading stick (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 72)

bar$_7$(NE) to blaze, flame, burn

bára(g) (barag) dais, throne; sovereign, ruler, king; (pack-)sack

bára-mah high dais

bára-si-ga socle

bàra(g), ba-ra(-g), (**pàr**) to spread out (upon), strew

bi-iz → biz

bí-za-za frog

bi$_7$(d), bìd n. excrement, dung; anus(?); v. to defecate

bibra(HÚL)^{mušen} (a bird); (a bird-shaped cup) (Veldhuis, Education 224)

bíl to heat, burn, scorch

bíl-ga (fresh) fruit; (male) ancestor, cf. **pa-bíl-ga**

bíl-lá → pe-el-lá

bíl-lá, bíl-la hot

bíl-lá-bé, bíl-la-bé heatedly, feverishly, ardently

biluda, bi-lu-da, pì-lu$_5$-da, be$_6$-lu$_5$-da rites, rituals, customs, usages (< *bēlūtu*, Steinkeller, JNES 46 (1987) 58. Cf. Steible, AOAT 253, 380f.)

bir (reduplicated: **bir-bir-re, bi-ib-r(e), bi-bi-r(e)**) to scatter, disperse

bír v. to shrivel, wrinkle; adj. flacid, shriveled

***bìr → sur$_x$, érin** (rdg. **bìr** is now obsolete; see Steinkeller, WZKM 77, 192, JNES 46, 58f.; Selz, UGASL 43 n. 178)

bir$_4$ to bake (bricks, pottery) (pronunciation is uncertain)

bir$_5$(NAM)^{mušen} locust (Veldhuis, Education 224)

bir$_6$, bir$_7$, bir to rip/break to pieces, shred, tear

biz, bi-iz to drip, drop

-braš (wr. **-ib-ra-aš, ba(r)-ra-aš**) to fly (loan from the Akk. root *prš*)

bu(r), bù(r), bur, búr, bu$_x$(PAD) (variant **bu-ús**, Emesal **zé(r), zé-zé**) to pull, rip, tear, pluck out, uproot, extract, extirpate; to drain (water)

bu → bú

bu-lu-úh, bu-luh, bu-úh, bu-bu-luh to quiver, shudder, be frightened

bu-lu-úh/buluh - si-il to belch, burp

bu-ud-ba-ad - za to thud (an onomatopoetic construction, see Civil, JCS 20, 117ff.; Black, AV Wilcke 35ff.)

bu-ús → bu(r)

bú, bu, pú to flit, rush about

bugin, bunin (multiple spellings exist, middle/last consonant may be /**ĝ**/) bucket, trough

bul, bu$_5$ to blow, blow up, fill with air

bulug chisel; needle, pin; seal-pin (Civil Oriental Institute website corrections to PSD B); latch-pin(?); border-marker(?); axis

bulug-KIN-gur$_4$ (surgical) lancet

bùluĝ to grow up, rear children or young, make grow, ripen; to be great, to elevate

bùluĝ, bulùĝ-ĝá foster-child

bunga(NITA$_{(2)}$.GA) child

bur (stone) bowl, vessel (Yuhong, AV Klein 391)

bur-gi$_4$-a (a kind of offering)

bur-gul stonecutter, engraver

bur-saĝ (a servant); (a building used for storage of offerings, see Heimpel, JCS 33, 106)

bur-šu-ma old woman, matron, matriarch

bur-zi (a kind of bowl)

$^{\text{ú}}$**búr** (a kind of grass)

búr to free, loosen, release; to reveal, explain, interpret (dreams); to undo, nullify (curse, sin, anger); to spread widely, spread out over, cover (cf. **á - búr, ki-búr, múš - búr**)

búr, bu, bu$_7$ to glow, shine

búr-ra(-ah) (an architectural term)

búr-ra-bé openly, publicly

$^{\text{i7}}$**buranun(-na)** Euphrates

bùru (bùr) (area measure = 18 **iku** = 1800 **sar** = ca. 63,510 sq. meters) (Yuhong, AV Klein 391)

bùru(d) (bùr) n. hole, pit, depths; depth; v. to make a hole, pierce, break into, burgle; to be deep, deepen; to penetrate, understand

buru$_4$ $^{\text{mušen}}$ (a bird of prey or a vulture, OS); raven (Ur III onward) (Veldhuis, Education 226-228)

buru$_5$ $^{\text{mušen}}$ **(bur$_5$)** (a small bird that lives in flocks, possibly a sparrow); locust (OB and later) (Veldhuis, Education 229-231)

buru$_5$-habrud(-da)$^{\text{mušen}}$ partridge(?) (*iṣṣur hurri*) (Veldhuis, Education 231-233)

buru$_{14}$ harvest, crop; harvest time

D

da, da(g) side; near (cf. Krecher, ASJ 9, 88 n. 39)

DA → á

da-ga-an, da-ga-na, **daggan(KI.GIŠGAL)** bedroom (Krecher, ASJ 9, 88 n. 39)

da-gi$_4$-a, dag-gi$_4$-a district, ward, city quarter (*bābtu)*; cf. **ùsar da-gi$_4$-a** neighbor (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 242f.)

da-ri, da-rí lasting, eternal (cf. Akk. *dārû*)

da-ri/rí-šè forever

da - ri to lead at one's side (so Selz, ASJ 17, 251ff., who reads the verbal root as /**dri**/; cf. **maš-da-ri-a**)

dab$_5$, dab, dab$_6$/da$_5$(b) to fasten onto (-**a**), hold onto, detain; to seize, take (with -**e/a**); to be attached to, employed at (-**da**) (often elliptical for **šu - dab$_5$**)

dabin(ZÌ.ŠE) barley meal or flour

dadag v. and adj. (to be) (cultically) pure, (legally) exonerated

dag to move, run about, roam

dag-gi$_4$-a → da-gi$_4$-a

daĝal v. & adj. (to be) wide, broad, vast, far-reaching, widespread; n. breadth

daĝal-bé broadly

daĝal - tag to spread wide

dah to add (to); to do, say, give in addition; to help (ePSD now reads **tah**)

$^{\text{giš}}$**dal, dal$_x$(HU)** crosspiece, traverse beam (*tallu*)

dal to fly

dal, dal-a, dal-dal flying, in flight

dal-ba-an(-na) in between (area)

dalla - è to be visible, apparent, manifest; (to shine forth in radiance, be/make resplendent, i.e. near synonym of **pa - è** ?)

dam spouse, wife, husband

dam-bàn-da secondary or junior wife, concubine

dam-gàr merchant (*tamkāru*)

dam-ha-ra battle (< Akk. *tamhāru*)

dam-ha-ra - a$_5$ to do battle with (**-da-**)

danna(KASKAL.GÍD), da-na double hour (a distance measure, ca. 6.6 miles)

dan$_6$**(UŠxTAG**$_4$**)** to clean, wash (Steinkeller, OrAnt 19, 83-84) (cf. **gáb-dan**$_6$ cleaner)

dar$^{\text{mušen}}$ francolin (*ittidû*)

dar to split

dar-ra split, fileted (fish)

dàra, **darah**, **dara**$_4$ Persian wild goat, bezoar (Steinkeller, SEL 6, 3-7; BSA 8, 50; SEL 6, 3-7) (PSD A/2 109 reads **tarah**, ePSD reads **durah**.)

dàra-maš wild goat stag

dé to pour

dè-dal ashes

de$_5$**(g) → na - de**$_5$**(g)**

de$_5$**(g)** to pick up, gather up, collect; to remove, plunder (Sallaberger, AV Klein 250) Many still read **ri(g)**; Selz, ASJ 17, 260 reads /**dri**/. See also Steinkeller, JCS 35, 249f.

de$_5$**-de**$_5$**-ga** collected (dead animals or people) (technical term in Girsu and Umma, Heimpel, BSA 8 138 n. 80; Sallaberger, AV Klein 250)

de$_6$ **→ túm**

di → du and **du**$_{11}$

di(d) court case, lawsuit, claim; verdict, judgment

di - dab$_5$ to render a verdict

di - du$_{11}$ to sue, go to court, trial (Attinger, Eléments 459-464)

di - ku$_5$**(dr)** to judge, render a verdict

di-ku$_5$ judge; judging (cf. **ki di-ku**$_5$)

di$_4$**-di**$_4$**(-lá)** little ones, youngsters, children (reduplicated form of **tur**) W. Farber, Mesopotamian Civilizations 2 (1989) 9 reads **du**$_{13}$**-du**$_{13}$**-lá**.

dib to pass, go, move (by, along, or beyond); to walk (along), tread; to pass in review (at an inspection, see Heimpel, BSA 8, 120)

dida sweet-wort

didli individual; individually, singly; several, various, many; miscellaneous (Lagaš I) (< **dili-dili**)

diĝir (conventionally **dingir**) god, goddess

dili one, single, individual, lone, unique (Edzard, AV Klein 99)

dili-bé, dili-bi-šè alone, by oneself

díli(m), dílim spoon; balance-pan (of a scale)

$^{\text{giš}}$**dim** post, mast

$^{\text{giš}}$**dim-gal,** $^{\text{giš}}$**dimgul** mooring-pole (*tarkullu*)

dím to fashion, form, create, build; to make like, make into (**-šè**)

dím-ma judgment, discernment (< *ṭēmu*)

$^{\text{giš}}$**dimgul →** $^{\text{giš}}$**dim-gal**

diri(g) to be more than (**-a**, see FAOS 5/2, 289), greater than, exceed, surpass; to be excessive, extra, surplus, additional; (also used as adj. and noun)

diri(g) to float, drift, glide; to sail (downstream)

diri-bé, diri-šè overwhelmingly, even more

diš one (the counting word?); a single, certain one (Edzard, AV Klein 99f.)

du to come, go, move (about) Forms include: **du** imperf. sg.; **ĝen** perf. sg.; **su**$_8$**(b)** imperf. pl.; **(e)re**$_7$ (OS **er**$_x$**(DU.DU)**) perf. pl.; **di** present participle (Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 134f.; Sallaberger, AV Schretter 557ff.)

DU → ku_4(r)

du-lum misery, suffering, hardship

dù to build, make; to plant; to apply, affix, build onto; to detain, hold back; to make fast; to drive in, insert . Some now read **drù** (cf. **rú)**.

DU_3 → rú

dù-a(-bi) all (of it/them)

du_5-mu → dumu

du_6 hill, mound, "tell" (often confused with **habrud**, see Yuhong, AV Klein 374-381, who states that the Auslaut is /**l**/; ePSD assumes a /**d**/) (*tillu*)

du_6-kù The Holy Hill (a primeval residence of the great gods, cf. the Greek Mount Olympus)

du_6-ul (or **dul_6^{ul})** to gather (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 92)

du_6-úr, du_6-ùr (the name of the ziggurrat in Ur) (Waetzoldt, AV Klein 334-338)

du_7(dr) to be complete, perfect, unblemished (*šuklulu*); to be fitting, proper, suited for, becoming to (*wasāmu*, see Attinger, ZA 88, 182 n. 64)

du_7(dr?) to batter, gore, attack

du_8 opening (*petû*) (Yuhong, AV Klein 378)

du_8(h/r) to release, free, let fall away, hang down, fall free; to wean; to redeem, ransom; open, untie, take off; to bake; to caulk (the last two may be separate or different verbs)

du_8(b) to equip richly, adorn; to heap up, fill up (possibly a variant of **dub**)

du_8-du_8-a richly laden, equipped

$^{(na4)}$**du_8-ši-a** topaz(?)

du_9 to churn

du_9(n), dun_5, (sun_5) to be humble; to be subordinate to, under the authority of (cf. the OS adj. **dun-a** subordinate to, in the charge of)

du_9-na-bé, **du_9-né-eš** humbly (*ašriš*)

du_{10}(b), du_{10}-ub knees, lap

du_{10}(b) - bad to stride, run

du_{10}(b) - gurum to lie down, rest (said of animals)

du_{10}(b)-tuku having strong legs (for running)

du_{10}(g) (dùg) to be good, pleasing, enjoyable, sweet (fig.)

du_{10}(g), du_{10}-ga good, pleasant, fine, sweet

du_{10}-du_{10}-ga best, finest

du_{10}-ge-eš finely, sweetly (said of the voice)

du_{10}-sa companion, comrade

du_{11}(g) (dug_4) to do, use (aux. verb); to act or serve as. Forms include: **du_{11}** perf. sg.; **e** perf. pl. & imperf.; **di** present participle & infinitive (later, rarely, finite imperf.)

du_{11}(g) to say, speak (elliptical for **inim - du_{11}**)

du_{12} (short form of **→ tuku**, seen especially when reduplicated)

du_{14} quarrel (with /**d**/ or /**dr**/ Auslaut, see Attinger, Eléments p. 466f.)

du_{14} - mú to incite a quarrel

dub tablet, document

dub to heap up, pour in piles

dub-ba-an, **gi-dub-ba-an(-na)** reed fence-post, fence of bundled reeds (Alster, Dumuzi's Dream p. 95-96)

dub-dab_5 - za to thud, batter (an onomatopoetic construction, see Civil, JCS 20, 117ff.; Black, AV Wilcke 35ff.)

dub-lá gatehouse, gateway(?); foundation platform, terrace; canal locks(?)

dub-saĝ first (*mahrû*)

dub-sar scribe

dub-šen (treasure) chest (as part of temple furnishings); foundation box

dúb to tremble, shake, quake; to flutter, flail, flap (hands or wings)

dubsig(ÍL) (or **dupsik**) work basket, corvée basket (often with a wood or reed determinative; previously read **dusu**) (*tupšikku*)

dug pot, jar, vessel

kuš**dùg-gan** bag (*tukkannu*)

dugud v. & adj. (to be) heavy, huge, weighty, important

duh, dudda(?) bran, chaff

dul, dùl, dul$_5$(TÚG) to cover; to envelop, wrap

dum-dam - za to complain (*nazāmu*); to howl, roar, cry out; to rejoice (Sjöberg, AV Limet 126f.)

dumu child, son, daughter; citizen (of a particular city); (member of a class, group, craft) Emesal **du$_5$-mu**

dumu-gi$_7$(-ra) free or "conditionally free" person (cf. ASJ 11, 217), freeborn citizen; noble, princely child; aristocrat (Cooper, Curse of Agade p. 240)

dumu-KA (descendent or the like) (Sjöberg, AV Falkenstein 209-212)

dumu-munus daughter (some read **dumu-mí**; reading **dumu-sal** is obsolete) (logogram is an Akkadian innovation, not attested before Ur III; see Steinkeller, Or ns 51, 358)

dumu-nita(h) male child (see also **ibila(DUMU.NITA)** (male) heir)

dun to dig

dun to weave

dun(-a) v. and adj. (to be) under the authority of, subordinate to (see **du$_9$(n)**)

dun$_5$ → du$_9$(n)

dungu(IM.DIRI) cloud

dur cable, cord (Waetzoldt, BSA 6, 132); umbilicus; bond, link

dur-an-ki(-k) Bond of Heaven and Earth (poetic term for Enlil's temple complex in Nippur)

dúr, dúr-ru(n), durun$_x$ → tuš

dúr base; bottom (the body part, cf. MSL 9, 65:92 Ugu-mu Susa); seat, residence (*išdu, šaplu*)

giš**dúr** seat (of a chair); bottom board, wooden bottom

dúr-bi-šè, dúr-ra-ni-šè at the bottom or back, in last place (physically or in a scale of values) (Civil, JNES 43, 285f.; AuOr 7, 147)

dúr - ĝar to take a seat, settle, establish residence (for reading cf. Shulgi F 24 **dúr-ra-ni bí-ì-ĝar**)

giš**dúr-ĝar** ornate chair, throne (*durgar(r)û*)

dùr, dur$_9$, du$_{24}$-ùr (or **dur$_9$**ùr) donkey stallion

urudu**dur$_{10}$(ŠEN)** (an ax)

urudu**dur$_{10}$-al-lub** (a war ax with curved handle or semicircular blade) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 149-151)

urudu**dur$_{10}$-tab-ba** double-ax (Civil, AuOr 5, 22f.)

duru$_5$, dur$_5$(-ru) wet, moist, damp; irrigated; fresh

im**durun-na,** im**tu-ru-na** oven (Civil, JCS 25, 172-175)

gi**dusu(ÍL)** (read now → **dubsig**)

E

e Hey! (an interjection) (Attinger, Eléments p. 178)

e → du$_{11}$

e, eg$_2$, e$_4$(A) (raised) irrigation ditch, embankment, levee (*iku*) (conventionally read **e**, but see Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 109-113, 136 n. 2)

e-el-lu, e-li-lu, e-lil-la (a shout of joy, a work cry)

^{kuš}**E.ÍB** (read ^{kuš}**guru$_{21}$/kuru$_{14}$**?) belt, girdle

^{kuš}**E.ÍB-ùr** (siege-)shield (Attinger, ZA 88, 182 reads ^{e}**egur$_x$^{ùr}** = /**egbur**/? < Civil, AuOr 5, 22 n. 12)

e-ki-sur-ra boundary ditch

e-ne (older **a-ne**) he, she

e-ne - du$_{11}$(g) to play, dance (Attinger, Eléments 468-474) (cf. **ešemen**)

e-ne - sù(-ud) to copulate (Attinger, Eléments 474-477)

e-ne-šè/éš → ì-ne-éš

e-pa$_5$ (raised) irrigation ditch

e-sír street

^{kuš}**e-sír**, $^{(e)}$**èsir(LAK 173)** sandals (see Civil, Or 56, 237, also Steinkeller, AfO 28, 140f. for the OS writing)

é house, household, estate; temple (Read now **`à** or **à`**, pronounced [ah] or [hah]? Some Auslaut must be posited to account for the common writing **é-a-ni** rather than **é-ni**.)

É (read **`à** or **à`** as an older variant of **a** "water")

é-ba-an, é-pa-na pair

é-babbar (the temple of of the sun-god Utu in Larsa and Sippar)

é-bappir (possibly **é-lunga** in certain contexts) brewery

é-dù-a built-up house lot, improved real estate

é-dub-ba(-a) school; storehouse (in some contexts read **é-kìšib-ba**?)

é-duru$_5$ village, hamlet

é-éš jail (Civil, AV Hallo 75)

é-éš-dam → éš-dam

é-gal palace

é-gar$_8$ wall

é-gi$_4$-a (prospective) daughter-in-law, bride

é-itima dark room, cella (divine or royal inner chamber, bedchamber)

é-kur (the temple of Enlil in Nippur)

é-lunga(n) brewery (see LSUr 306; perhaps read **é-bappir** in certain contexts)

é-mar-URU$_5$, mar-URU/ru$_{10}$ quiver (Eichler, AV Hallo 90-94; Civil, JCS 55, 52)

é-me-eš summer

é-muhaldim cookhouse, kitchen

é-nì-gur$_{11}$(GA)-ra treasury (but see disc. under **ĝar** for rdg. **-ga-ra**)

é-ri-a → a-ri-a

é-su-lum-ma rope-box

é-šutum(GI.NA.AB.TUM/DU$_7$) storehouse (*šutummu*) (Pettinato AV Römer 278f.)

è(d) to come, go forth; to withdraw, remove, bring out

e$_{11}$(d) to go up, down; to bring down, raze

ébih(ÉŠ.MAH) heavy rope (*ebīhu*)

eden (**edin**) plain, steppe, desert

eden-líl haunted steppe

eger (**egir**) back, rear (side); behind, after; inheritance

eger-u$_4$-da(-k) future days

égi(MUNUS+GI$_7$), egi(GI$_7$) (or **ègir, égir**) princess, mistress (Steinkeller, AV Klein 305-310)

égi-zi faithful princess (an OB cultic office, also **égi-zi-an-na**) (*egişītu*) (Steinkeller, AV Klein 301ff. and in Priests and Officials in the Ancient Near East (Heidelberg, 1996) 122)

ellag block, ball

eme tongue; language, speech; blade

eme-gi$_7$(r) (**eme-gir$_{15}$**) native(?) speech (the main dialect of Sumerian)

eme-sal fine speech (the women's dialect of Sumerian, used in laments and temple liturgies and for direct speech of goddesses)

eme-sig base speech, slander, calumny

eme-sig - gu$_7$ to slander, denounce

éme-da or **emeda(UMxME.DA)** nursemaid (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts 62; ASJ 88-90)

éme-ga wet nurse (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts 62; ASJ 88-90)

ème, eme$_6$ female donkey, donkey mare

en lord; high priest, high priestess (Steinkeller, in Priests and Officials in the Ancient Near East (Heidelberg, 1996) 103ff.) Emesal **ù-mu-un**

^{d}en-ki(g) god of water, wisdom and magic, patron of the city Eridu

^{d}en-líl the chief earthly god, city-god of Nippur

en-na until, as long as; up to, as far as (spatial)

en-na-me-šè how long?

en-nu-ùĝ, en-nu-uĝ$_5$, en-NUN watch; watchman, guard (cf. MSL XII 101:107, 116:14 contra Krecher, AV Matouš II 37)

en-nu(-ùĝ) - a$_5$ to guard, watch

en-te-en winter

èn-du song (*zamāru*) (J. G. Westenholz, AV Klein 348-350)

èn - tar to ask, question, investigate; to take care of, attend to, tend

engar plowman, farmer

engiz(EN.ME.GI), éngiz (OS) temple cook

engur depths (synonym of **abzu**.)

enkara, en/an-kará → á-an-kára

enku(dr) fishery inspector

enkum temple treasurer, tax collector; (a mythical servitor of Enki; the female equivalent is **ninkum**)

enmen, énmen thirst (ePSD reads now **immen**)

ensi(EN.ME.LI), énsi (OS) dream interpreter

énsi(k) ruler, governor; farmer (*iššiakku*) (Jacobsen, AV Civil 113-121; Sjöberg, AV Limet 125; Frayne, RIM Early Periods 1, 15f.) (Emesal **ù-mu-un-si**)

ér, ír tear(s); lament, wail

ér-du$_{10}$-ga tears of joy

ér - du$_{11}$ to perform a lament (Attinger, Eléments 501-507)

ér - pà(d) to produce tears, (begin to) cry

ér - še$_8$(š) (**šéš**) to cry, weep

ér-gig - še$_8$-še$_8$ (**ši-ši**) to weep bitter tears

ér-šà-hun-ĝá (a type of 1st person Emesal penitential prayer)

ér-šèm-ma (a short Emesal lament or penitential hymn, later a part of the temple liturgy)

ereš(NIN), eriš mistress, lady

ereš-diĝir the human consort of a god (= the female **en**); the attendent or companion of a goddess (dependent upon the date of the text) (The reading **nin-diĝir** is conventional, but the dictionaries now read **ereš-diĝir**. See Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma p. 171 and the exhaus-tive discussion by Steinkeller in Priests

and Officials in the Ancient Near East (Heidelberg, 1996) 120ff.)

érim evil; enemy (some read **ne-ru**)

érim-du evildoer; inimical one

érim-ĝál evil, hostile

èrim, èrin, erim/n$_5$ storehouse, treasury

^{giš}**eren** (^{giš}**erin**) cedar (tree, wood)

érin workers, work-gang; troop (Ur III and later; for OS read → **sur**$_x$) (Selz, UGASL 43 n. 178)

^{giš}**érin → ĝiš-rín**

^{giš}**és-ad** trap, snare

^{giš}**esi(g)** ebony

^{na4}**esi(g)** diorite

esir, ésir bitumen

ésir-a-ba-al (a kind of bitumen)

ésir-é-a refined(?) bitumen

ésir-HÁD dry(?) bitumen (see **HÁD**)

eš, eš$_5$ three (Edzard, AV Klein 100f.)

eš-bar, èš-bar oracle, divine decision, revelation

eš-bar - kíĝ to provoke an oracle, seek a divine decision (paraphastic: **eš-bar-kíĝ - du**$_{11}$, see Attinger, Eléments 507f.)

eš-da (a cultic vessel, variant of **šita**)

éš rope, measuring-line; a length measure = 10 **nindan** = 20 **gi** = 120 **kùš** = ca. 59.4 meters

éš-dam, é-éš-dam inn, tavern; brothel(?)

éš-gána field surveyor's measuring-line

éš-gàr assignment; song series, collection

ÉŠ.MAH → ébih

èš shrine, sanctuary

èš-èš (a regular offering held 2-4 times monthly at the lunar phases) (*eššešu*)

eša(A.TIR) (a kind or quality of flour, *sasqû*)

éšemen(KI.E.NE.DI.^{d}INANA) jump-rope (*keppu*)

eškiri(U.ENxKÁR), éš-kìri nose-rope, lead-rope (cf. Veldhuis Education 175f.)

eštub^{ku6} (a kind of carp or barb)

ezem, ezen, (ezeĝ?) festival

^{d}**ézinu** (grain goddess, divine personification of emmer wheat, grain) (also read ^{d}**ašnan**)

G

ga milk; suckling (as attribute of animals)

ga-àr(a), gára, ga'ara(LAK 490) cream; cheese made without rennet (modern *kišk*) (see Civil, Or 56 (1987) 234f.; Stol, BSA 7, 104ff. with proposed etymology of E.R. Ellison: "milled (grated) cheese"; Teuber, BSA 8, 26ff. for origin of **ga'ara** sign)

ga-ba-ra, gáb-ra (OS) herder, herding-boy

ga-ba-ra-hum rebellion (Michalowski, Lamentation p. 78)

ga-eš$_8$**(KASKAL)** or **ga-raš** traveling merchant, import-export merchant; collector of tax or customs dues (also wr. **gáeš(KASKAL.GA)** in OS) (Sjöberg, AV Limet 129)

ga-eš$_8$ **a-ab-ba** seafaring merchant

ga-eš$_8$ **- bar → ka-aš - bar**

ga-i-ti-ir-da buttermilk

ga-ki-si(-im)-ma clabber (cf. the yoghurt-like modern Iraqi *lebn*)

ga-na Up! Come on! (interjection)

ga-raš^nisi^ leek

^giš^**ga-ríg** comb

ga-ša-an (Emesal for → **nin**)

ga$_6$(ĝ) in **ga$_6$(ÍL)-ĝá** (var. **ga-an-ĝá, gan-ĝá)** to transport (Waetzoldt NABU 1992/16) Relation to **íl(-la)** is unclear; they can cooccur. Cf. the phonetic spelling **iti-ga$_6$-ga$_6$-è** for standard **iti-gan-gan-è**, Steinkeller, Sales Documents 225.

gáb → gùb

gáb-, gan- (in frozen cohortative verbal forms used as nouns such as **gáb-ra** or **ga-an-tuš** (Selz, RA 87 (1993) 29-45)

gab$_2$-dan$_6$(UŠxTAG$_4$) cleaner (Steinkeller, OrAnt 19 (1980) 83f.)

gáb-gi(-in) guarantor

gáb-ra → ga-ba-ra

gaba breast, chest; front, edge, facing side; coast (of the sea); frontier; surface

gaba - ĝál to be proud, plume oneself (cf. German "sich brüsten")

gaba-gi$_4$ counterpart, adversary

gaba nu-ru-gú unopposable, irresistable

gaba - ri to advance against

gaba-ri rival; equal, equivalent; copy, duplicate; response, answer

gaba-šè - du to go before; to confront

gaba šu - ĝar to hold back, detain; to resist, oppose

gaba-šu-ĝar rival, opponent

gada linen garment, cloth

^(giš)^**gag** (or **kak)** peg, nail, cone, plug (For description of the inscribed pierced cones which recorded property sales see Steinkeller, Sales Documents 238-241.)

gakkul (brewing) vat

gal cup

gal, gu-ul v. and adj. (to be) big, large, great; older, elder, eldest

gal(-la) great, greater (see also **gu-la**); adv. well, greatly

gal-bé greatly, well, to a great degree, generously, in a grand manner

gal-le-eš, gal-bi-šè (synonym of **gal-bé**)

gal-di (ppl. of **gal - du$_{11}$**) greatly accomplished, pre-emi-nent (*ra'bu, tizqāru*); cf. **gal-gal-di** boaster, boasting(?) (*mukabbiru*) (Attinger, Eléments 510ff.)

gal - zu to be very wise, all-knowing, able

gal$_4$-la vulva

gal$_5$-lá (or **galla**) constable (Ur III) (cf. Civil "prosecu-tor," AV Hallo 74, rare after Ur III); a demonic bailiff of the netherworld (post-Ur III)

gal$_5$-lá-gal chief constable (Ur III)

gala (cultic) hymn/lamentation singer, temple liturgist

GALAM → sukud

galam to rise in stages, steps

galam(-ma) artfully wrought/fashioned, artful, clever, skillful; stepped, storied (mountains)

galam-kad$_{3/5}$ artfully wrought, well formed

galla → gal$_5$-lá

gam → gurum

gàm handle (of a knife), hilt

gan-tuš resident, tenant (*waššābu*)

gána field area, agricultural tract, (cultivated) ground or land (Powell, JCS 25, 178-184)

GANA$_2$ → **a-šà(g), iku, kár**

ganam$_4$ ewe (cf. **u**$_8$)

ganzir(IGI.KUR.ZA) (netherworld entrance) (Katz, AV Klein 191-193)

gàr - dar to subdue, overcome

garadin (karadin) sheaf (*kurullu*) (MSL 14, 50; MSL 9, 117)

gáraš(KI.KAL.BAD) in **ka-gáraš-a** mouth/opening of catastrophe (poetic) (*pî karašîm*)

gašam expert, master craftsman, artisan, wise person; master, mistress

gaz to crush; to smite, slaughter, kill (Read **nàĝa** in some meanings; see also **gum**.)

^{giš}**gaz** (read ^{giš}**nàĝa** at least for OS) mortar

gazi cassia(?) (*kasû*)

ge(n) → **gi(n)**

géme (OS var. **gan**) (dependent) woman; female slave, servant, worker (Gelb, AV Diakonoff 91-93)

géme-àr-àr female miller (some read **géme-kíkken**)

géšpu, gešba strength; fight, wrestling match (Sallaberger, Der kultische Kalender I 178 n. 838)

gi reed; measuring-reed, "rod" (a length measure = 6 **kùš** = ca. 2.5 meters) (Waetzoldt, BSA 6, 125-146)

gi(n), ge(n) to be firm, stable, secure, true; to make firm, confirm, prove, verify, certify, guarantee; to standardize (weights or measures)

gi(n), gi-na right, true, truthful; firm, secure; n. **gi-na** regular dues (Sjöberg, AV Limet 127)

gi-di(-da) reed flute (player); cf. **lú-gi-di-da** flutist

gi-diš-ninda(n) measuring-reed of one **nindan** length (one **gi** is normally 1/2 **nindan** in length)

gi-dù-a reed fence (surrounding fields, Ur III)

gi (ér-ra) - du$_{11}$ to play the flute/oboe (of lamentation) (Attinger, Eléments 514-516)

gi-dub-ba (reed) stylus

gi-dur umbilical cord

gi-èn-bar, NE.GI-bar (a kind of reed); cf. **še-NE.GI-bar** (a kind of millet?) (read perhaps **gi-li-bar**)

gi-gíd flute or double-oboe (like the Gk. *aulos*)

gi-gun$_4$**, gi-gù-na** cella, chapel (on top of the temple tower or upper terrace), divine audience chamber and living quarters (Waetzoldt, AV Klein 323-329)

gi-gur reed basket

gi-henbur(GAG), young reed

gi-izi-lá torch

gi-kaskal traveling basket

gi-kid → ^{gi}**kid**

^{giš}**gi-muš** steering-oar, punting-pole(?) (Powell, BSA 6, 117f.)

gi-na → **gi(n)**

GI.NA.AB.DU$_7$**/TUM** → **é-šutum**$_{(x)}$

gi-nindan → **gi-diš-ninda, nindan**

gi-rin (or ^{gi}**girin**$_x$) flowered, blooming

gi-sal (reed fence or screen on the roof of a building)

gi-sun mature, old reed

gi-šukur-ra → **šukur**

gi-zi reed shoots, fodder reed (Waetzoldt, BSA 6, 129f.)

gi$_4$ to return; to remit; to send after, back, over; to send as a messenger; to turn away, aside, back; to bar, close up, lock away, withhold; to be sated; elliptical for **inim**

- gi$_4$ to answer, respond (A rare /**r**/ Auslaut is seen in Pohl, TMHnf 1 4:9.)

gi$_4$**-me-a-aš** colleague

GI$_6$ **→ gíg, ĝi**$_6$

gi$_7$**(r) (gir**$_{15}$**), gi(r) (gir**$_x$**)** native, local, indigenous, domestic, domesticated (Steinkeller, AV Klein 305-310; BSA 8, 64 n. 30) Steinkeller proposes an underlying pronunciation [$^{\mathbf{n}}$**gir**] or [$^{\mathbf{n}}$**gid**$^{\mathbf{r}}$]. ePSD reads **ĝir**$_{15}$. Cf. **ur-gi**$_7$**(r)** and **eme-gi**$_7$**(r).**

gi$_{16}$**(l/b), gil/b, gilim/b** to lie across, bar, block

gi$_{16}$**-sa** adj. lasting, enduring, permanent; n. treasure (*šukuttu*)

gi$_{16}$**-sa(-aš/šè) - a**$_5$ to make (into a) lasting (thing)

gi$_{16}$**-gi**$_{16}$**-sa** jewels(?) (Ludingira 26)

gibil v. and adj. (to be) new, fresh

gíd to be long, lengthen; to pull, draw, drag, tow (a boat); to stretch, tighten (strings); to measure, survey; to milk (for the first meaning compare **sù(d)**)

gíd(-da) long

gig wheat

gig to be sore, painful, sick, weak; to be bad, evil, bitter, hateful; to be interdicted, "taboo"

gig-bé bitterly

gíg(GI$_6$**), gi**$_6$**(g)** black ePSD reads **giggi** like **babbar** when simplex, but **gi**$_6$- **gi**$_6$ when reduplicated. See **ku**$_{10}$ and cf. **ĝi**$_6$ night (Civil, EBLA 1975-1985, 155 n. 32.)

$^{\text{giš}}$**gigir** chariot, wagon

gil/b, gilim/b → gi$_{16}$**(l/b)**

$^{\text{gi}}$**gilim** entwined reed cords, cables (used as construction material) (Waetzoldt, BSA 6, 132-134)

gín (giĝ$_4$**)** shekel (a weight = 1/60 **ma-na** = 8 gr.); (an axe? Cf. **aga, tùn/agà**) Proto Ea 718 supports a pronunciation /**giĝ**/, though /**gin**/ seems correct for OS; see Krecher, ZA 63, 199.

gir young cow, heifer

gir$_4$ oven

gir$_4$**-bil** oven-heater, stoker

giri$_{17}$**-zal** joy, delight; luxury

$^{\text{giš}}$**gisal** oar

gissu(n) (gizzu(n)) → ĝissu

GIŠGAL-di → ùlu-di

gizzal - a$_5$ to heed, pay attention to

gu flax; linen(?); thread, string; snare

gu-du buttocks

gu-la large; larger, greater (see Krecher, Or 47, 384 "groβ gegenüber einem anderen") (variant of **gal-(l)a**; both **ma-sá-gal-gal** and **ma-sá-gu-la** occur in DP 51 i 1, iv 5)

gu-kilib → gu-níĝin

gu-níĝin bale (Heimpel, CDLI: CDLN 2003:003 argues against conventional reading **gu-kilib**)

gu-ul (variant of both **gal** and **gul**)

gu-šúm cuneiform sign, script, wedge impression

$^{\text{giš}}$**gu-za** chair, throne

$^{\text{giš}}$**gu-za-bára** dais-seat, throne

gú(n), gú-un (or **gún**$^{\text{un}}$) load, burden; tax, tribute; talent (a weight = 60 **ma-na** = 28.8 kg.)

gú neck, shoulders; edge, bank, shore (of a canal, river, sea); totality; cf. **gú-gú** region (Pre-Sarg.)

gú - a$_5$ to submit

gú-(a-)ab-ba seashore

gú-an-šè grand total, all together

gú - dù to hate; to refuse or neglect

gú - è to wear, be wrapped, enveloped, clothed, clad in

^{túg}**gú-è** coat (*nahlaptu*) (also with wood or leather determinatives, see Ferwada, Isin 19f.)

gú-en(-na) throne room, audience hall (lit. "totality of lords")

gú-gal (**kù-ĝál** in Ur III) (chief) water regulator, canal inspector (*gugallu*) (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 233)

gú - ĝar to gather, assemble

gú (ki-šè) - ĝar to lower the head, prostrate oneself, submit

gú ĝiš - ĝar/ĝál to put a neckstock on, make wear a yoke, subjugate

gú - gid$_2$ to spy

gú - gur to gather together, assemble, pile up, stock up, pack full

gú-gur$_5$**(-ru(-uš)) - a**$_5$**/du**$_{11}$ to trim, strip, cut off (Attinger, Eléments 519-523)

gú-haš back of the head, nape, mane (older reading **gú-tar** possibly correct in some contexts; cf. the loanword *kutallu*)

gú-haš - lá to dress the hair

gú - lá to lean over; to hang the head, submit; cf. **gú ki-šè - lá** to fall prostrate

gú - lá (with **-da-**), **gú-da - lá** to embrace

gú - si to gather, assemble

gú-si-a all, all together, assembled

gú - sè to devote oneself to

gú - šub to neglect

gú-TAR → gú-haš

gú - zi to busy, occupy oneself with

gù voice, sound

gù - dé to speak, say, address; to summon, designate, call

gù - du$_{11}$ to make noise, give voice, cry out; to chant (Attinger, Eléments 526-536)

gù - dúb to shout, cry, scream

gù - è to emit a cry, sound; to roar

gù-nun - du$_{11}$ to make a loud noise, to cry out loudly

gù-nun-di (that which is) making a loud noise

gù - ra(h) to roar, yell, cry out (*šasû*)

gù - šúm to repeat, echo

gu$_4^{ku6}$ marsh-carp (*arsuppu*) (better **eštub**^{ku6}?)

gu$_4$**(dr), gud(r)** bull, ox; cattle

gu$_4$**-alim** bison bull

gu$_4$**-ĝiš** yoked ox, work-ox (OB and later: ox older than 3 years)

gu$_4$**-si-dili** battering-ram (Sjöberg, AV Klein 296)

gu$_7$ (conventionally read **kú**) to eat; to have the use of; to consume (by some means)

gu$_4$**-ud** to jump, dance

gub to stand, stand open, make stand, station; to erect, plant; to serve, be on duty, assist; in phrases **igi PN+ak+a - gub, igi-PRO+a - gub** to be at someone's disposal, service. Plural forms: **su**$_8$**(g), šu**$_4$**(g)** (Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 134)

gúb(LI)-ba pure (*ellu*) (Yuhong, NABU 1990/3, 86); cf. **a-gúb-ba** lustration water, holy water

gùb(-bu), gùbu, gáb, ga-ba left, left side (cf. **á-gùb-bu**)

gud(r) → gu$_4$**(dr)**

gùd nest

gùd - ús to build a nest

gudu$_4$(g) (an ordinary kind of priest) (the older rdg. **gúda** is still seen) (*pašīšu*)

^{na4}**gug** carnelian

gúg sweet cake

gukkal fat-tailed sheep (< ***kun-gal**) (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 51)

gul, gu-ul to destroy

gul, gu-ul to add, augment, make great(er) (verbal by-form of **gal**)

GUL.BU (a tree and its wood; some connect with Akk. *dulbu* plane tree) (Powell, BSA 6, 112f.)

gum, kum (read **naĝ$_x$/naĝa$_4$** in some meanings) to crush, pulverize, smash, beat to pieces (cf. **gaz**)

gùn, gùnu to be dappled, spotted, mottled, (multi)colored, colorful, decorated with colorful materials (cf. **še-gu-nu**) Sign is REC 34. See Steinkeller, BSA 8, 68 n. 103 for the **gùn/dar** vs. **si$_4$** sign contrast.)

gùn, gùn-na, gùn-gùn (multi)colored, dappled variegated, speckled

gur, gur$_4$ to turn, go around; to return; to roll

gur → gur$_4$

gur "kor" (a capacity measure = 30 **bán** = 300 **silà** = ca. 250 liters in Ur III and OB)

gur-saĝ-ĝál (a Lagash I capacity measure = 4 **ul** = 144 **silà** = ca. 121 liters)

gúr → gam

gùr to bear, carry; to be clad with

gur$_4$, kur$_4$, gur to be thick, enlarged, swollen; to be proud, (self-)important; to fatten (animals)

gur$_4$(-ra) fat, fattened; proud

gur$_4$ → gur

gur$_4$-gur$_4$, **gur$_8$-gur$_8$** amphora (for beer) (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts p. 53f.; Powell, RLA 7, 506f.; Selz, FAOS 15/2, 405)

gur$_5$-ru(-uš), gùruš, gú-guru$_5$ - du$_{11}$ to strip away, cut off (*kasāmu*); to despoil; adj. **gur$_5$-a** stripped away (Attinger, Eléments 519-525)

gur$_5$-ru-uš/gùruš - búr to bear the fangs, gnash the teeth

gur$_7$, guru$_7$ grain store, granary; grain-heap (as a measure); heap, pile

^{urudu}**gur$_{10}$** sickle (cf. **še - gur$_{10}$** to harvest grain)

gurud(NUN-*tenû*.KI) to throw

gurum (**gúr**), **gur** to bend, bow down, crouch; to lay low, kill (older reading **gam**)

gurúm → kur$_7$

gurun fruit; fruitfulness, ripeness, lusciousness, abundance

***guškin** (obsolete rdg. of → **kù-sig$_{17}$**)

gušur$_x$(GIŠ.RAB.GAL) great clamp (for immobilizing enemies/miscreants, poetic; see Civil, AV Hallo 43 and cf. ^{giš}**rab**)

Ĝ

ĝá shed, barn, enclosure (or the like)

ĝá → ĝar

ĜÁ-dub-ba (a high-ranking official in civil and temple administrations) (*šandabakku*) (Sjöberg, AV Limet 133)

ĝá-e I (Krecher, AV Matouš II 39 suggests reading **ĝe$_x$(GÁ.E)**, likewise **ze$_x$(ZA.E)**; alternatively perhaps **ĝe$_{26}$^{e}**) (Emesal **mà-e** or **me-e**)

ĝá-la - dag/tag$_4$ to stop, leave off work, cease; cf. **ĝá-la nu-dag-ge** (that which) is unceasing, incessant

ĝá-ra → ĝar

ĝál to exist, be present; to cause to be, produce, provide; to be in the care or possession of (**-da-**)

ĝál - tag$_4$ to open (often elliptically just **ĝál** in imperatives)

ĝalga thought, mind, understanding; counsel

ĝanba market price, value

ĝanun, ĝá-nun storehouse, warehouse

ĝar to put, place, set, situate; to set up, establish; to put down, restrain, oppress, stop; to set aside; to plate, inlay. Imperf. form: **ĝá-ĝá**. Based on Proto-Ea, Civil now distinguishes two roots, **ĝar** "put" and **gar** "pile up(?)". The Ur III writings or glosses **ĝá-ar** or **ĝá-ra** make the choice of the former explicit; the latter can be seen in such phrases as **nì-ga-ra** "property" or **saĝ-nì-ga-ra** "capital," where **ga** is currently read **gur**$_{11}$.

ĜAR.DU → nindan

ĝarza (divine) rite, ordinance (cf. **biluda**)

ĝen → du

ĝéš(d) sixty (Steinkeller, ZA 69, 176-187; Edzard, AV Klein 106) (cf. **ugula-ĝešta/ĝéš-da**)

ĝéš-u seventy; six hundred (Edzard, AV Klein 106)

ĝešpa(ĜIŠ.ŠUB) javelin (conventionally "throw-stick") (reading uncertain, cf. ^{giš}**ilar**)

ĝeštin grape; wine(?) (Badler, BaM 27 (1996) 42 notes: "appears on plant and fruit lists, not in contexts that can definitely be translated as a grape liquid")

ĝeštin-bil-lá vinegar (lit. spoiled wine, see **pe-el-lá**)

ĝeštin-HÁD raisin (read probably -**àh**)

ĝeštu(g)$_{1-3}$ ear; intelligence, mind, understanding, reason

ĝéštu(g) - a$_5$ to listen to, pay attention to

ĝéštu-bad wide wisdom

ĝéštu - ĝar to pay attention to, pay heed to, listen to

ĝéštu - gub to decide to do, plan

ĝi$_6$ night (see also **gíg** and **ku**$_{10}$)

ĝi$_6$**-MAŠ → ĝi**$_6$**-sa**$_9$

ĝi$_6$**-pàr**, **ĝi**$_6$**-par**$_4$**,** older **ĝipar**$_x$ (**KISAL**) residence of the high priest(ess) (Krebernik & Steinkeller, ZA 75, 46; Steinkeller, Priests and Officials (1996) 109f.)

ĝi$_6$**-sa**$_9$**(MAŠ)** midnight

ĝi$_6$**-ù-na, ĝi**$_6$**-un-na** midnight, night

^{giš}**ĝidri, ĝidru** scepter

ĝin → du

ĝír to flash (cf. **nim - ĝír**)

ĝír, ĝíri knife, dagger

ĝír(-tab) scorpion

ĝír-lá butcher

ĝìr, ĝìri (also **ĝír** in Gudea) foot; path, way; conveying/ routing official, "via" (in Ur III administrative texts, cf. Steinkeller, JESHO 24, 117 n. 20; Owen, JNES 33, 174 ad 91:7)

ĝìr - dab$_5$ to take the road, follow the path

ĝìr - du$_{11}$ to use the foot (hapax in Gilgameš and Enkidu 165f.) (Attinger, Eléments 537)

ĝìr - ĝar to step, tread upon; to prepare the way, make possible

ĝìr - gub to step in/into, set foot on/in; to stand there

ĝìr-KIN - du$_{11}$ **→ ĝìri-sag**$_{11}$ **- du**$_{11}$

ĝìr-kúr - dab$_5$ to take a wrong path, an unfamiliar path; to leave, abandon

ĝìr-lam (a small basket or container for fruits, eggs, fish) (Landsberger, Date Palm 37; Attinger, AV Schretter 70)

ĝìr-pad-rá bone

ĝìr-saga$_{11}$(KIN) - du$_{11}$ to trample under foot, crush (reading secured by syllabic **-sa-ga** in Shulgi X 88; see Attinger, Eléments 538-540)

ĝìr-sè-ga domestic servant, menial

ĝìri - ús to step on, tread on

ĝìri - zé-er to slip

ĝiskim sign, mark; signal (Ur III) (Civil, AuOr 8, 110 and AV W. Lambert 109)

ĝiskim-ti trust, trusted

ĝissu(n) (**ĝizzu(n)**) shade, shadow; protection (reading with /**ĝ**/ is not completely secure, see Krecher AV Matouš II 46f.)

ĝiš tree; wood, timber, piece of wood, log; yoke (some read **ĝeš**)

ĝiš - bar → ka-aš - bar

ĝiš-búr snare, trap

ĝiš - dù to bring an offering (Sjöberg, AV Limet 139)

ĝiš-gana, ĝiš-gan-na wooden pestle; (door) bolt, bar

ĝiš-gi canebrake, reed thicket

ĝiš-gi-na, ĝiš-gin$_7$(-na) warp-beam of a loom; (a writing for **ĝiš-gana**)

ĝiš-gi$_4$-ĝál antiphon(?) (an OB hymn rubric)

ĝiš-gíd-da spear, lance (Römer, AfO 40/41, 24-28)

ĝiš-gú neckstock

ĝiš-gù-di (or $^{\text{giš}}$**gù-di** ?) lute(?); musical instrument in general(?)

ĝiš-hé firmament, vault of heaven

ĝiš - hur to incise, draw, make a plan or drawing

ĝiš-hur drawing, plan; divine design

ĝiš-ká-na(-k) door-frame (*giškanakku*)

ĝiš - kéš to dam, block a watercourse

ĝiš-kéš-da wier, dam

ĝiš-kíĝ-ti handiwork; craftsman

ĝiš-nú → $^{\text{giš}}$**nú**

ĝiš-nu$_{11}$ → ĝišnu$_x$(NU$_{11}$), $^{\text{ĝiš}}$**ĝišnu$_x$**

$^{\text{na4}}$**ĝiš-nu$_{11}$-gal,** $^{\text{na4}}$**nu$_{11}$-gal** alabaster (alternative rdgs. include **ĝišnu$_x$(NU$_{11}$)**, $^{\text{ĝiš}}$**ĝišnu$_x$,** $^{\text{ĝiš}}$**ĝišnu$_x$**$^{\text{gal}}$) (see Veldhuis, Education 20f. ; Marchesi, SEL 16, 10 + n. 29)

ĝiš - ra to strike, hit, beat upon; to thresh

ĝiš-rín balance, scales (*gišrinnu*)

ĜIŠ.RU → ĝešpa, $^{\text{giš}}$**ilar**

ĝiš-šu manacles, handcuffs

GIŠ.ŠUB → $^{\text{giš}}$**ilar**

ĝiš - šub to cast lots

ĝiš-šub(-ba) lot; share

ĝiš - tag to sacrifice

ĝiš - tuku to listen to, hear; to heed, obey

ĝiš-ùr (read **ĝušur$_x$**?) roof beam

ĝiš-zi(-da) (side) wall (Powell, BSA 6, 112, argues against standard reading **iz-zi**, q.v.; perhaps two different words?)

ĝìš, ĝiš penis

ĝìš - dù to "insert the penis," copulate, mate

ĝìš - du$_{11}$ to "do the penis," copulate

ĝišbun, ĝišbun$_x$(KI.KAŠ) banquet, feast, party

ĝišgal (astral) station(?) (*manzāzu*) (cf. Lugale I 24)

^{giš}**ĝišimmar** → ^{giš}**nimbar**

ĝišnu$_x$(NU$_{11}$), ^{ĝiš}**ĝišnu$_x$** (or **ĝiš-nu$_{11}$**) light (*nūru*); alabaster (Marchesi, SEL 16, 10)

ĝitlam, nitadam(MI$_2$.US$_2$.DAM) husband; spouse (PSD reads **munus-nita-dam**; ePSD prefers **ĝitlam**) (ES: **mu-ud-na**)

ĝizzal attention

ĝizzal - a$_5$ to pay attention to, attend, heed

ĝuruš young man, man; adult male worker, laborer

H

ha-la share, portion (see **hal**)

ha-lam to be lost, forgotten; to destroy, annihilate (Emesal **gel-le-èĝ**)

ha(z), ha-za, ha-ha(-za) to hold fast to, retain; to grasp, understand

^{giš}**ha-lu-úb** oak(?) (cf. PSD B 88)

ha-luh → **hu-luh**

^{giš}**ha-šu-úr** (a type of cypress)

ha-za-núm mayor

^{urudu}**ha-zi(-in)** axe

habrud(a) (wr. **LAGARxU, DU$_6$xU, KIxU**) hole, burrow (*hurru*) (Yuhong, AV Klein 374-384) .

hád (cultically) pure (Foxvog, JCS 46, 12-14)

HÁD dry, dried (reading probably **àh**) (see Foxvog, JCS 46, 13 n. 7)

hal, ha(l), hal-ha, ha-la to divide, apportion, allot

hal-hal fast-flowing

har, har-har ring, bracelet; coil, spiral

HAR-gud → **mur-gu$_4$**

^{giš}**har-har** (a stringed instrument)

HAR-ra → **ur$_5$(-ra)**

har-ra-an road, highway (*harrānu*)

HAR-tud (OS) (a kind of domestic servant) (read probably **àr-dú**; see also **ìr**)

harub(DAG+KISIM$_5$xU$_2$.GIR$_2$) carob

haš(-a) (OS **haš-ša$_4$**) broken, crippled (limb)

haš$_4$, háš thigh

^{giš}**hašhur** apple (tree, wood, fruit) (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts p. 57)

hé-àm, hé-a Let it be (so)! (interjection, verbal form, and substantive; cf. **hé-àm - du$_{11}$** to accede to, approve)

hé-du$_7$ distinguished (in appearance), ornament

HE$_2$-du$_7$ (read perhaps **gan-du$_7$**) architrave

hé-ĝál abundance, prosperity

hé-nun, hi-nun abundant, luxuriant; abundance

hi to mix

hi-li (female) sexual charm, allure, appeal; ripeness, physical prime; luxuriance; wig

^{giš}**HU** (a container) (Bauer, AV Klein 27)

hu-luh. huluh, ha-luh to tremble, be afraid; to be fearsome; to scare, frighten (Sjöberg, AV Klein 300 + n. 14)

HU-ri$_{(2)}$-in → **u$_{11}$-ri-in**

hu-ru(-um) dolt, bungler, idiot, inferior

húb, hub to heap up; to smite, destroy (in this meaning better reading is **tu$_{11}$**, **tu$_{10}$**)

húb - sar to run

huĝ (still regularly written **hun**) to hire; to install in office; to be calm, soothed, quieted; to be well-disposed toward

hul to ruin, damage, destroy

hul(-a) evil, bad; adv. evilly

hul-bé, hul-bi-šè evilly, miserably

hul-ĝál evil, evildoer

hul - gig to hate, dislike

hul-gig hatred, hostility

hul - ti to dwell in wretchedness; to be spoiled

HÚL^{mušen} → **bibra**^{mušen}

húl to rejoice, delight in, be happy

húl(-la) happy, joyous; joy

húl-bi-šè, húl-la-bé, húl-la-e happily, joyfully

hun → huĝ

hur to scratch; to incise, draw

hur, hur-ru-um hole

HUR → àr, har, kikken, mur, ur$_5$

hur-saĝ highlands, foothills, mountains, mountain range

hur-saĝ-galam-ma stepped, storied mountain (the ziggurrat in Ur or Nippur) (Waetzoldt, AV Klein 331-332)

huš fierce, furious, terrifying, terrible; fiery, red-yellow

I

i, i-i (by-form of **è**) to sprout, come forth; to praise

i-bí, ì-bí smoke (*qutru*)

^{ú}**i-li-nu-uš** (a plant)

i-lu cry; wail, lament; song

i-lu - du$_{11}$ to perform, intone an **i-lu** (cf. **ulù-di** lament singer) (Attinger, Eléments 555-563)

i-lu-lam-ma (herder's) work-song

i-lu-šà-ga heart-felt song

i-ne-eš → ì-ne-éš

^{giš}**i/ì-ri**$_9$**-na** root

i-si-iš laughter, delight; derisive laughter, derision; wailing, grief (J.G. Westenholz, AV Klein 361)

i-si-iš - ĝar to afflict with grief, deride(?)

i-si-iš - lá to be full of laughter, delight; to suffer derision; to be be afflicted with worries (Krecher, Sumerische Kultlyrik 89ff.)

i-ti → iti$_6$

i-^{d}**utu** cry or appeal for justice (Steiner, AOAT 253, 407-410)

i-zi (flood-)wave, swells (Heimpel, RlA 9, 153f.; Alster, AV Klein 6)

i-zi, **iz-zi** wall; fence (cf. **ĝiš-zi**)

ì, ìa oil; fat, tallow; butter

ì-áb-a butterfat

ì-bí-za financial loss

ì-du$_{10}$**(-ga)** fine, sweet-smelling oil

ì-gi$_4$**-in-zu, igi-zu** as if, as though (but cf. Alster ASJ 9, 34)

ì-ĝiš vegetable oil; sesame oil

ì-hi-nun-na precious oil

ì-ir-a perfumed, scented oil

ì-li fine(st) oil

ì-ne-éš/eš, i-ne-éš, ne-éš (ne-šè), e-ne-éš now, finally (Sjöberg, JCS 25, 131)

ì-nun(-na) (clarified) butter, ghee (Stol, BSA 7, 101-103)

(lú)**ì-rá-rá** perfumer, ointment mixer (*muraqqû*)

ì-šáh pork-fat, lard

ì-šim aromatic oil, perfumed oil

ì-šub → giš**ù-šub**

ì-ti → **iti**$_6$

ì-udu sheep-fat, tallow

i$_7$**(d)** (**íd**) river, canal, channel

i$_7$**-ki-sur-ra(-k)** boundary canal

i$_7$**-lú-ru-gú** ordeal-river (often divinized)

ía, í five (Edzard, AV Klein 101)

íb waist, hips, loins

íb anger, rage, fury

íb-lá belt

-íb/ib-ra-aš → **-braš**

ibila, i-bí-la heir

i7**idigna** the Tigris

idim spring, underground waters

idim fierce, wild

giš**ig** door

igi eye; sight, vision, view; face, countenance; front

igi-a - gub → **gub**

igi-a - sa$_6$ to be favored, pleasing in the eyes of someone.

igi - bar to look at, gaze at, regard (Krecher, AV Kutscher 108-111)

igi(-šè) - du to go at the fore, precede

igi-du harbinger, vanguard, one who goes at the fore (cf. **palil**)

igi - du$_8$ to see, look at; to experience

igi-ésir (a kind of bitumen, perhaps "surface crude bitumen") (*pan ittî*) (Civil, NABU 1989/62)

igi - ĝál to see, look upon, look into; to comprehend

igi-ĝál outlook, view; comprehension, intelligence, wisdom; wise person

igi - ĝar to regard, gaze at; to confront, face

IGI.GAR → **kur**$_7$

igi - gid$_2$ to look angrily at (*nekelmû*)

igi - íl to raise the eyes toward, look towards, regard

igi - kár to inspect, examine (Steinkeller, ASJ 4 (1982) 149-151)

igi - lib/lib$_4$**(IGI)** to be sleepless

igi-niĝin-na-ka in the twinkle of an eye

igi-nim upper (land); above

igi-nu-du$_8$ (in Pre-Sarg. Lagash, a class of menial workers who could be bought and sold)

igi-NUM-ĝál (a fraction, e.g. **igi-3-ĝál** one-third)

igi - ri to set eyes upon, gaze at

igi - saĝ$_5$**/zàĝ(ŠID)** to examine, check; to select (*nasāqu, bêru*) (Proto Ea 557)

igi - sè(g) to look at, inspect

igi-šè before, in(to) the presence of; often in the phrases **igi PN-ak-šè** or **igi-PRO-šè**

igi-te-en meshes of a net

igi-tur - gíd to sneer at, distain

igi-zu → **i-gi$_4$-in-zu**

iku (an area measure = 1/18 **bùr** = 100 **sar** = ca. 3,528 sq. meters)

íl to lift, raise, bear, carry; to bear (fig.), endure

ÍL(-ĝá) → **ga$_6$(ĝ)**

^{giš}**íldag** poplar

íldu(m) clan

^{giš}**ilar(ŠUB), illar, illuru** throw-stick, spear, or javelin (?) (see Römer, AfO 40/41, 32-38) (cf. ^{giš}**ĝešpa**)

íldag, ildag$_4$ poplar(?) (*ildakku, adaru*)

ilimmu nine (Edzard, AV Klein 103)

im clay, earth; tablet

im wind (can also be read → **tum$_9$, tumu, tu$_{15}$(m)**)

im rain (probably to be read **šeg$_7$**)

im(-ma) previous year (in OS; later writing is **mu-im-ma**, cf. *šaddagda*)

IM.A rainstorm(?) (see Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma p. 222)

im-babbar gypsum

im-dù-a, im-du$_8$-a mud-brick wall (*pitiqtu*) (cf. Sallaberger, Töpfer p. 12)

im-du$_8$ dew

IM.DUGUD → **muru$_9$**

IM.DUGUD^{mušen} → **anzu**^{mušen}

im-gíd-da long tablet, one-column tablet

IM.MI^{mušen} → **ánzu**^{mušen}

im-mir/mer (or better **tum$_9$-mir**) north wind

im-ri-a, im-ru-a clan, family, kin (Selz, AV Schretter 584, suggests reading **ní-ri/ru-a**)

im-šu(-k) "hand-tablet" (a type of tablet or writing exercise, a paragraph or extract?) (Civil, AV Birot 75)

im-šu-rin(-na) oven; brazier(?)

im-tuku$_4$ buffeting wind

im-u$_{18}$-lu, im-ulù south wind

ím strange, alien, other

imĝaĝa$_{1-3}$ → **ZÍZ.AN**

imin seven; "many, all" (poetic) (Edzard, AV Klein 102f., now reads **umin**)

in straw, chaff (cf. **in-nu**)

in insult, taunt, invective (*pištu*)

in - a$_5$ to insult, abuse

in-dì(TI), in-di road, course, way

in-dub(-ba), im-dub (heap of earth serving as a boundary marker) (substantivized verbal form)

in - dub to define a district (probably a back-formation from **in-dub**)

in(-šè) - dúb to hurl (as) an insult, insult

in-nin$_{(9)}$ lady, mistress

in-nu straw (cf. **in**)

in-nu-ha (a kind of barley)

^{d}**inanna(-k)** goddess of passion, love and war, city-goddess of Uruk (reading ^{d}**inana** has become common, but Attinger, NABU 2007/37 favors the traditional reading with double /**n**/)

inim (or **enim**) word; matter, affair

inim - bal to exchange words, converse, have a dialogue; to interpret

inim - du$_{11}$ to say, speak, tell (Attinger, Eléments 490-501) Old syntax: to do words about (**-a**) something. The verb also commonly occurs elliptically as **du$_{11}$** while retaining the older dimensional marking in the verbal chain.

inim-ĝál-la legal claim (OB)

inim - ĝar to put a matter (to someone, for judgment), raise a legal claim, sue, litigate

inim-ĝar legal claim, complaint; oracular utterance (in this meaning perhaps read **i$_5$-ĝar** > Akk. *egirrû*)

inim - gi(n) to confirm, make firm, guarantee

inim - gi$_4$ to answer, repond; to revoke

inim-inim-ma incantation; counsel(?) (cf. Cooper *ad* Curse of Agade 30 & 70)

inim - kúr to (try to) alter the words; to vindicate, go back to court concerning

inim-ma - sè(g) to inspire, encourage(?); to put into words or concepts, plan out (Jacobsen, JCS 41, 85 n. 26); to imagine (Civil, AV Birot 75)

ir smell, scent, fragrance

ir - si-im to smell, sniff

ír → ér

ìr, ir$_{11}$, arad, árad male slave, servant. (a) Pre-Sarg. **èr/ìr(NÍTA)** or **ir$_{11}$(NÍTAxKUR)** and **àr-dú**. (b) Sarg. **àr-dú** abandoned in favor of **arad(NÍTA)** or **árad(NÍTAxKUR)**. (c) Sarg. and Ur III **arad/árad** and **ìr/ir$_{11}$** are all possible. See Gelb, AV Diakonoff 82ff. (*ardu*)

ir$_7$(KASKAL)^{mušen} *uršānu*-dove (Sollberger, AfO 40/41 52f., Ur III Drehem); compare **ir$_7$-saĝ^{mušen}** wild pidgeon(?) (PSD A/2 195a)

iri(URU) → uru

irigal (or **urugal**) netherworld; grave (poetic)

^{giš}**ísimu, ìsimu** sprout, shoot

iši(IŠ) mountain, mountainous country

išib incantation priest (< Akk. *āšipu*)

^{d}**iškur** god of rain, patron of Karkara

iti$_6$(UD.^{d}NANNA), ì-ti, i-ti moonlight

itima(-k), itim-ma (or **itima^{ma}**) dark chamber, bedchamber, cella

itu(d) month; **itu-da** monthly

iz-zi → i-zi

izi fire

izi - bar$_7$ to blaze

izi-bar$_7$-bar$_7$-ra blazing fire

izi-ĝar torch

izi - lá to light a fire; to refine, purify with fire (?) (Bauer, AfO 40/41, 95) (cf. **gi-izi-lá** torch)

izi - mú to light a fire

izi - ri to set fire to

izi - sè(g) to set fire to

izi - te(n) to extinguish a fire

K

ka(k), ka(g) mouth; opening; origin, beginning, inception (see Attinger, ZA 95, 47f. for **k/g** refs.)

ka-al(-ak) excavation, brickmaking pit (> *kalakku*) (Heimpel, JNES 46, 208)

ka-aš(-bar) (divine) decision

ka-aš(-bar) - bar, **ga-eš$_8$ - bar, giš - bar** to decide, render a (divine) verdict

ka - ba to open the mouth; to talk, speak (cf. Krecher, AV Kutscher II 117f.)

ka - du$_8$ to open wide the mouth, roar

ka-guru$_7$**(-k)** granary superintendant, head grain stores keeper (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 199f.)

ka-gáraš-a catastrophe, annihilation (*pî karašîm*)

KA - kéš to put together, collect, muster, organize, form

KA-kešda contingent, group, collection

ka-mè opening, beginning of battle

ka - si-il to graze

ka-tab lid, cover

KA-tar - si-il to extol, sing the praises of, proclaim the glory of (for the meaning of the verb compare perhaps **ka-ta-ar-zu he-si-li-im** CT 44, 14:33')

ka-téš unity; unified, of one mind

ka-téš-a - sè(g) to unify

ka-téš-a sè-ga unanimous, harmonious

ká(n) gate (read perhaps **ákan**/**kan**$_4$; see Attinger ZA 88, 182) (cf. **ĝiš-ká-na**)

KÁ.GAL → abul

ka$_5$**-a** (some now read **ka**$_5^{a}$) fox

káb - du$_{11}$ to measure (with a container); to verify, test, check (Attinger, Eléments 572-576; Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 153-163; cf. *latāku*)

káb-du$_{11}$**-ga** (a kind of jar) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 160-162); "geeichtes Gefäß" (Sallaberger, Töpfer p. 102)

kadra(NÌ.ŠÀ.A), kádra(NÌ.ŠÀ) present (to a superior), offering (cf. Attinger, ZA 87, 115, reading **kádra**^{a})

kak → gag

KAL → , sig$_{15}$, **sun**$_7$

kal to be precious, dear, valuable

kal(-la) precious**; kal-kal(-la)** very precious

kala(g) (**kalag), kal-la(-g)** to be strong, mighty; to strengthen, mend

kal-ga (or **kalag-ga**) strong, mighty; hard (/**kalag+a**/ > /**kalga**/ like /**uzud+a**/ > /**uzda**/)

kalam country, nation (normally referring to Sumer, see Jacobsen, AfO 26, 9)

kankal(KI.KAL) bare, fallow ground

kar quay, wharf; market

kar to flee, escape; to take away, remove, strip off; to steal

kar-KID, (OS **kar-kid**$_3$) conventionally "prostitute," but now understood as a class of women not living under male authority, an independent woman (*harimtu*) (Assante, UF 30, 5-97; cf. Glassner, RAI 47, 151ff.)

kár to be bright, shining; to light up, flare up; to provoke, incite (cf. **nu-kár-kár-dè** without provocation) Wr. **GANA**$_2$ (non-*tenû*) in OS.

karadin → garadin

kaskal road, highway; caravan, expedition

KASKAL^{mušen} **→ ir**$_7^{mušen}$

kaš, kas beer

kaš-dé-a feast, banquet

kaš$_4$**/kas**$_4$ **- du**$_{11}$ to run; to hasten (Attinger, Eléments 578-586)

kéš(d/r) to be bound, tied, joined; to be locked, closed, blocked, stopped, sealed. The root has a /**d**/ or /**r**/ Auslaut, and the full finite root may be **kešedr**; cf. OBGT 12, 5: **saĝ kéš-šè-ra-ab** = *kiṣṣar* and see Steinkeller, JNES 46, 57. The past participle is written **kéš-da** (**kešda**^{da}) or **kešda(KÉŠ)**. Cf. ^{giš}**kirid(KEŠDA)**

ki place; ground, earth; (a term for the netherworld); place where (as relative pronoun); used before a GN to designate a state, e.g. **ki Lagaš**^{ki} "the state of Lagaš"; used to express spatial ideas with PN's or pronouns, e.g. **ki PN-ak-šè** "to PN's location > to PN," **ki-bi-ta** "from there," **ki-ba** "here"

KI.A → ki-duru$_5$**, peš**$_{10}$

ki-a-naĝ place of (funerary) libations

ki(g) - áĝ to love

ki-ba - ĝar to replace, substitute, exchange

ki-bala, ki-bal-a rebellious, rebel land

ki-bé - gi$_4$**, ki-bi-šè - gi**$_4$ to return to its original state, restore

ki-bíl-lá hot, scorched place; **ki-bíl-bíl-lá** hottest place

ki-búr solution (to a riddle)

ki - dar to break through the ground, emerge from the earth (cf. **ki-in-dar** crevice)

ki-DÚR → ki-tuš

ki-duru$_5$ wet place (in a field) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 69)

ki-e-ne-di, ki-a-ne-di game, play, dance

KI.E.NE.DI.^{d}**INANNA → éšemen**

ki-en-gi(r), ki-in-gi(r) Sumer (Steinkeller, AV Klein 308-309, analyzes as **ki-**^{en}**gi(r)** with pronunciation [**ki-**^{n}**gir**] (cf. **gi**$_7$**(r)**)

ki-en-gi ki-uri Sumer and Akkad

ki-gal the netherworld; (a term for foundation)

ki-gub(-ba) station, position, standing; constellation

ki - ĝar to (firmly) found (buildings), to settle (people)

ki-ĝar grounds, settled place

ki-hul funeral (rites)

ki - hur to scratch, paw at the ground

ki-in-dar crevice (*nigiṣṣu*)

KI.KAL → kankal

ki-lá weight

ki-lul-la treacherous, dangerous place

ki-mah grave, cemetery

ki-nú sleeping quarters, resting place, camp; bed

ki-sá platform (so Suter, ZA 87, 6 in a discussion of **sá** "square" in Gudea. She finds no direct lexical proof for conventional translation "supporting wall.") (*kisû*)

ki-sa$_6$**-ga** happy place; happiness

ki-sè-ga funeral offerings, rites

ki-si-ga quiet, silent place

ki-sikil pure place; young woman, maiden

ki - su-ub to kiss the ground, make obeisance (periphrastic: **ki-su-ub - a**$_5$)

ki-su$_7$**(r), ki-sura**$_{12}$ threshing-floor (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 94)

ki-sur-ra boundary, border, place of demarcation; demarcated area, territory

ki-šár(-ra) horizon; everywhere

ki-še-er - tuku to know moderation, have a limit or barrier; to be off-limits (Civil, RAI 41 = BBVO 18, 260)

ki-šú finale, coda, end (of a song)

ki - tag to lay, put, leave on the ground; to plant; to found (cf. **tag**$_4$)

ki - túm to bury

ki-túm grave

ki - tuš to establish, take up residence

ki-tuš seat, residence, dwelling place, habitation

ki-u$_4$-ba formerly, once when, "once upon a time"

KI.UD → kislah

ki-ul primeval place

ki-ulutin (a mythical place of original creation)

ki-ùr terrace (in a temple complex, especially that of Nippur - a site of divine assemblies)

ki-uri$^{(ki)}$ the state Akkad

ki(-a/e) - ús to (make) lie on the ground, touch, press the ground; to found, ground, make fast

ki-ús-sa firmly grounded, founded

ki - za to prostrate oneself, make obeisance

ki-za obeisance, homage

ki-za - túm to refuse obeisance

KIB (dedicatory) clay nail

^{gi}**kid** reed mat

kíd, kìr to pinch off, cut off

kìd-kìd-da ritual

kíĝ (kin) to seek, search out

kíĝ (kin) work, job; duties (Civil, AV Hallo 76) (**kíĝ** is now the preferred writing, but the word is still seen written with a final /**n**/ like **hun**)

kíĝ - a$_5$ to perform work, labor

kíĝ - du$_{11}$ to perform work, labor

kíĝ-ĝá skilled

kíĝ - gi$_4$ to send a message

$^{(lú)}$**kíĝ-gi$_4$-a** messenger, envoy; omen, as in Ur III **sila$_4$ kíĝ-gi$_4$-a** omen-lamb (Heimpel, BSA 7, 132f.)

kíĝ-nim (cultic) morning meal, service

kíĝ-sig (cultic) afternoon meal, service

kikkin(HAR), kíkkin(HAR.HAR) millstone, grinding slab Cf. **géme-kikkin** grinder, miller (some read **kín-kín** or **kinkin$_x$**, others read **àr-àr** (OB); vars. **kikken,** ^{na4}**kikkin-na** (see Civil, AuOr Suppl. 22, p. 131f.)

kìlib(-ba) all; **kìlib-ba-bi** every one of them, all of them

kin → kíĝ

kin-gal leader, expert; dining hall

kinda, kindagal, (**kínda** in OS) barber; slave marker (*gallābu*)

kìr → kíd

kìri, kir$_4$ nose, muzzle

kìri-dab$_5$/dab groom

kìri šu - ĝál to show reverence, make the gesture of reverence (the hand held up to the nose), make obeisance; periphrastic: **kìri-šu-ĝál - a$_5$**

kìri-zal → giri$_{17}$-zal

^{giš}**kirid(KEŠDA)** hair clasp (Farber, AV Reiner (1987) 96-99) (*kirissu*)

kisal courtyard

kisal-luh courtyard sweeper

kislah(KI.ZALAG) empty, uncultivated land, vacant lot

$^{(na4)}$**kišib** seal, seal impression; sealed document

kišib - ra to impress a seal

kiši$_8$ ant

$^{(giš)}$**kišig(Ú.GIR$_2$-*gunû*),** $^{(giš)}$**kiši$_{16}$** (a kind of acacia) (*ašāgu*) (Veldhuis, Education 170; Biggs, OIP 99, 69-70)

$^{(gis>)}$**kišig$_2$(GÍR-*gunû*)**, $^{(giš)}$**kiši$_{17}$** → (giš)**ád**

ku-li friend (ePSD now reads **gu$_5$-li**)

ku-mul cumin(?)

ku-nu to come (a literary word)

kú → gu$_7$

kù(g) (**kug)** to be sacred, holy; to sanctify

kù(g) holy, sacred; shining, bright, clean, pure (cf. Vanstiphout, AV Jacobsen II (2002) 259f.)

kù(g) (kug) silver

KU$_3$.AN iron; (a tin-antimony alloy?) (*amūtu*) (Reiter, AOAT 249, 353-357; 384-388)

kù-babbar, also **kù-bar$_6$-bar$_6$** (or **-bábbar**) (Ur III and earlier esp. in Lagaš texts) silver

kù-dím silversmith, goldsmith

kù-ĝál → gú-gal

kù-luh-ha refined, purified silver (Reiter, AOAT 89)

ku$_3$-NE(-a) (a type of precious metal) (Reiter, AOAT 249, 85)

kù-sig$_{17}$(GI), kù-sí(g)(ZI) gold (the reading **guškin** is obsolete) (Civil, JCS 28, 183f.)

kù-sig$_{17}$-huš red gold

kù-zu clever, experienced, expert

ku$_4$(r) to enter; to make enter, bring in; to become, turn into, be declared to be; to be made liable for (for a reading **ku$_x$(dr)** of the **DU** sign in OS and Ur III see Krecher, ZA 77, 7-21)

ku$_5$(dr), kud(r) to cut, cut off; to decide (verdicts)

ku$_5$-da (**kud-da**) turtle, tortise

ku$_6$ (**kua**) fish (Englund, BBVO 10, 227-230)

ku$_6$-a-dé fresh fish

ku$_6$-izi smoked fish

ku$_7$(d), ku$_7$-ku$_7$ sweet

ku$_{10}$(g), kukku$_5$ black, dark; darkness (often reduplicated: **ku$_{10}$-ku$_{10}$** or **kúkku**; see also **gíg**) (Civil, EBLA 1975-1985, 155 n. 32)

ku$_x$(dr) → ku$_4$, túm

kul handle (of a tool)

kum → gum

kúm v. to heat; adj. hot

kun tail; mouth of a river, canal

kun-zi-da canal storage basin, reservoir

^{giš}**kun$_{4-5}$** stairs, ladder

kúnga → anše-kúnga

kur mountain; foreign land; netherworld

kur-gal Great Mountain (standard epithet of Enlil)

kur-gi$_{16}$^{mušen}, kur-gi$_{(4)}$^{mušen} (domesticated) goose(?) (> Akk. *kurkû*) (Veldhuis, Education, 263f.)

kur-ku/ku$_4$ torrent, waves (*agû*); triumph

kúr to be different, strange, foreign; to change, alter; to be hostile, inimical

kur$_4$ → gur$_4$

kur$_6$ → šuku

kur$_7$ inspection (also read **kurum$_7$** or **gúrum**, written both **IGI.ERÍN** and **IGI.GAR**)

kur$_7$/kurum$_7$ - a$_5$ to inspect

kurun, kúrun (an alcoholic drink, probably a beer)

kurušda small-cattle breeder (some read **gurušda** or **gurušta**)

kuš skin, hide; leather

KUŠ.A.EDIN.LÁ → ^{kuš}**ùmmu**

kúš to be(come) tired, weary, exhausted; to be troubled; to sigh; to ponder, deliberate; to rest, relax, be calm, calmed, soothed

kùš cubit (a length measure = 1/6 **gi** = ca. 0.5 meter)

kùš mould

kuš$_7$(SAHAR) (newest reading is **šùš**, possibly to be distinguished from a different occupational term **sahar**) equerry, groom, page, personal attendant (Beal, NABU 1992/2; Steinkeller, Sale Documents 180)

kúšu^{ku6} shark (PSD B); turtle, tortise (Cohen, JCS 25, 203-210); crab or snapping turtle (ePSD)

L

la-ha-ma (a class of long-haired servants of the god Enki, residing in the Apsu)

la-la, a-la (male) prime, vigor, fullness, appeal, handsomeness

lá(l) (lal) to hang, suspend; to spread, stretch out, extend; to weigh; to pay (in silver or other metals); to tie, bind, attach, gird, wrap; to harness, yoke; to wear, carry; to load (a pack animal); to diminish, decrease, reduce, refine

lá minus (in counting, accounting)

lá-NI remainder, arrears, surplus, difference (accounting and math.). Several readings have been suggested, **lá-ìa** or **lá-u$_x$**; cf. Steinkeller, AuOr 2, 137-139; Snell, YNER 8, 228 . In OS Lagaš economic texts the term is written **lá-a**.

lag clod (of dirt)

lagab (massive) block, lump

LAGAB → gur$_4$, kur$_4$, lúgud, níĝin

lagar, lagal, **lagar$_x$(SAL.HÚB)** "vizier," a high-ranking priest(ess) or official (Wiggermann, ZA 78, 225ff.)

lagas^{ki}, lagaš^{ki} the city and state of Lagash (see Attinger, NABU 2007/37 for final sibilant)

lah$_{4-5}$ → túm

lahar ewe

làl date syrup, sweet syrup, honey; adj. sweet (as honey) (cf. Zgoll, AOAT 246, 376)

làl-hur wax; model(?)

^{d}**lamma(r)** (some still read ^{d}**lama**) female protective deity, good genie, "angel" (Heimpel, NABU 1994 p. 73)

lam → lum

^{giš}**lam** almond

^{giš}**lam-gal** pistachio (*buṭuttu*)

^{giš}**le-um** writing board(s)

^{giš}**li** juniper(?) (*burāšu*)

li(b) to be happy, glad

li-li-ìs kettledrum

libir v. & adj. (to be) old, lasting

lil foolish (> *lillu* fool, idiot)

líl air; nothingness; phantom (cf. **eden-líl** haunted steppe, **lú-líl** incubus > *lilû*)

limmu, **limmu$_{2/5}$** four (Edzard, AV Klein 101)

lipiš heart; strong emotion, anger

lipiš - bal to become angry

lipiš-tuku in anger, angrily

lirum physical strength, athletics; cf. **lú-lirum** athlete, wrestler

lu to be or make numerous or abundant, multiply (Akk. *mâdu, duššû, kamāru*) (Steinkeller, SEL 1, 5ff.)

lu(g) (**lug**), **lu$_5$(g),** also **lu$_5$(k)** before Ur III to live (referring to animals); to herd, pasture, tend (animals) (Akk. *uzuzzu, rabāṣu*) The plural root is **sig$_7$** or **se$_{12}$** (see Steinkeller, SEL 1, 5ff., Third Millennium Texts 35, reading **luk$_x$** or **lug$_x$**) (see Attinger, ZA 95, 47f. for distribution of **g/k**)

lu(g), lu-gú to be twisted, crooked (*zâru*) (Michalowski, Lamentation p. 100; Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 175)

lu(-úb)^{nisi} turnip(?); bean(?) (Akk. *luppu*)

lu-lim → lulim

lú person, man; someone; person in charge (Jacobsen, AV Kutscher 69ff. "boss"); the one who (relative pronoun) (Emesal **mu-lu**) Cf. **lú-ùlu**

lú-bappir, lú-bàppir (OS) brewer (cf. **lunga**)

lú-bar-ra outsider, foreigner, stranger

lú-érim(-du/ĝál) enemy

lú-gi-di-da flutist (Sjöberg, AV Limet 137)

lú-huĝ-ĝá hired man, hired worker; the constellation Aries

lú-igi-níĝin (an elite class of citizens in Lagaš I administrative texts)

lú-kar one (in charge) of a harbor district (Sjöberg, AV Limet 127 + n. 6)

lú-kar-ra fugitive, refugee

lú-kaš$_4$-e runner

lú-ki-inim-ma, lú-inim-ma witness

lú-kin-gi$_4$-a messenger

lú-kúr(-ra) stranger, foreigner, enemy

lú-la-ga (an outlaw, perhaps a livestock rustler) (Heimpel, BSA 8. 106f.)

lú-lirum athlete, wrestler

lú-lul treacherous person, traitor

lú-mah (a high-ranking priest, the male counterpart to the **ereš-diĝir** priestess); (an ecstatic priest?) (see *lumahhu, mahhû*)

lú-na-me (or just **na-me**) no one, someone

lú-nì-zuh (or ^{lú}**nì-zuh** ?) thief

lú-nisi-ga vegetable gardener (cf. YOS 18, 115 iii 24) (**lú-nisi** in Lagaš I texts)

lú-túg-du$_8$ → túg-du$_8$

lú-u$_5$ mounted courier

^{kuš}**lu-úb** leather bag (*luppu*)

lú-ùlu, lú-u$_{18}$-lu men, people; human beings, humanity, mankind (< ***lú-lú**)

lú-ur$_5$-ra lender, creditor; debt-collector (Oppenheim, Eames TT 6)

lú-uzug$_5$-ga a sexually impure or unclean person

lú-zu-a, OS **lú-su-a** someone well known, acquaintance (also written elliptically just **zu-a**)

lù to be(come) disturbed, stirred up, blurred, confused

lu$_5$(g) → lu(g)

lub(-bi) (with wood or copper determinative) (a kind of axe) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 149)

lugal king, master; owner

lúgud(-da) short, small

luh to be clean; to clean, wash; to purify, refine

lukur (a kind of priestess); (a cloistered woman, *nadītu*)

LUL → lu(g), **nar**

lul v. & adj. (to be) false, lying, deceitful, misleading, treacherous (opposite **zi(d)**)

lul lie, falsehood; treachery, danger

lul-ba furtively, treacherously

lul(-da) - du$_{11}$ to speak falsely, tell a lie (Attinger, Eléments 597f.)

lul-da, lul-du falsely (**lul-da** < ***lul-du-a** like **niga** < ***nì-gu**$_{7}$**-a**)

lul-da - pà(d) to swear falsely

lulim, lu-lim stag

lum to be fecund, prolific, grow luxuriantly (by-form **lam**)

$^{\text{(lú)}}$**lunga** (**lumgi**)) (wr. **LÚ.ŠIM, ŠIMxNINDA,** or **ŠIMxA**) brewer The reading remains unclear (usually read **lú-bappir**, or **lú-bàppir** in Pre-Sarg. Lagaš texts), probably a genitive construction. (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 291)

M

$^{\text{giš}}$**MA** → $^{\text{giš}}$**pèš**

$^{\text{(giš)}}$**ma-(an-)si-um/ú** grain sieve (*nappītu*); (a symbol of royalty, see CAD *maššû* B and Cooper, Curse of Agade p. 242)

ma-az, ma-ra-az (to be) abundant(?), joyful(?) (*elēṣu*) (ePSD now translates "to swell") (often occurs together with **hi-li**)

ma-da country, land, district, territory (Limet, RA 72 (1978) 1-12)

ma-la(g) boy-friend, (girl-friend)

ma-mu(d), ma-mú(d) dream

ma-na "mina" (weight measure = 60 **gín** = 0.48 kg.)

$^{\text{giš}}$**ma-nu** (a kind of tree/wood used for cabinetry and fuel, perhaps cornal or willow(?) (*e'ru*) (Powell, BSA 6, 102f.)

$^{\text{gi}}$**ma-sá(-ab)** (a kind of basket) (Zgoll, AOAT 246, 372f.)

$^{\text{(giš)}}$**má** boat

má-addir ferry boat, hired boat

má-dù boat builder

má-gíd boat tow-man

má-GÍN, má-DÙN boat caulker, asphalter, ship-builder (Steinkeller, Sales documents 255)

má-gur$_{8}$ deep-going boat, procession-boat; a boat-shaped pot stand

má-lah$_{4}$ boat owner, skipper, boatman

$^{\text{túg}}$**ma**$_{6}$ (conventional reading, perhaps better $^{\text{túg}}$**ba**$_{13}$) (a fine divine or royal garment) (*nalbašu*)

MAH → **šutur**

mah (to be) high, lofty, exalted, great, august

mah-di one acting in an exalted, magnificent manner (*tizqāru*)

mar wagon (abbreviation for **mar-gíd-da,** Civil, NABU 1989/62)

$^{\text{giš}}$**mar** spade, shovel

mar-tu (or **mar-dú**) Amorite; West(ern)

$^{\text{(im)}}$**mar-uru**$_{5}$**/ru**$_{10}$**(GUR**$_{8}$**/TE)** mighty storm, hurricane, tempest, west wind, storm wind (Eichler, AV Hallo 90-94). Attinger, ZA 88, 182: $^{\text{mar}}$**maru**$_{x}$. Cf. **a-ma-ru(-k)**

mar-uru$_{5}$**/ru**$_{10}$ → **é-mar-uru**$_{5}$**/ru**$_{10}$

mas-su, mas-sù leader, chief; councillor (*massû*)

maš one-half

maš → **máš**

maš-da-ri-a (OS, an obligatory offering or tax) (Selz, ASJ 17, 251-274 reads the root as /**dri**/)

maš-dà (mašda) gazelle (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 50)

maš-gaba(-k) offering(?) kid; (semi-weaned(?) kid, Steinkeller, BSA 8, 55) (for the genitive see **sila$_4$-gaba**)

maš-gán(a) tent; tent-ground, camp

máš, maš kid; (male) goat

máš, maš increase of a herd, yield; tax (Sarg.); interest (Ur III) (Steinkeller, JESHO 24, 139f.)

máš-anše herd, (wild) animals

máš-ĝi$_6$(-k), maš-ĝi$_6$ ominous dream (lit. "kid of the night")

máš-saĝ bellwether, leader

máš-šu-gíd(-gíd) haruspex, diviner

maškim commissioner, deputy, inspector, bailiff

me divine power, attribute, office

me silence, dumbness, daze

me, -m to be (copula)

me- where, in the phrases **me-a** where(in), **me-ta/da** wherefrom, whence, **me-šè** whereto, whither

me-dím bodily members, features

me-lám divine radiance, brilliance, splendor, aura, halo (some now read **me-lem$_4$**)

me-li-e-a Alas! Woe!

me-te (var. **ní-te**) fitting, proper thing; ornament(?) (*simtu*) (Cunningham, Analysing Literary Sumerian 76f.)

me-te - ĝál to be fitting

me-te-na → ní-te-na

me-téš/te-eš - i-i to praise, extol

mè battle, war

men (a kind of crown or turban)

mes (strong, vigorous) youth, young man

$^{\text{giš}}$**mes** (a native tree/wood used to make furniture) (Van de Mieroop, BSA 6, 159f.) (*mēsu*)

mi-ri → mir

$^{\text{giš}}$**mi-rí-tum** (a stringed instrument)

mi-tum → $^{\text{giš}}$**mitum**

mí → munus

mí - du$_{11}$, mí-zi(-dè-eš) - du$_{11}$ to treat carefully, gently; to take care of, provide for, cherish, nuture; to adorn, decorate; to flatter, praise, extol rightly (also with special verbal prefix **i-ri-**) (Attinger, Eléments 603-618)

MÍ.ÚS.DAM → ĝitlam

MÍ.ÚS.SÁ son-in-law, brother-in-law (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts 37-38; Sjöberg, AV Falkenstein 221-225.) Now often read **mussa**$^{\text{sá}}$. Cf. **nì-MÍ.ÚS.SÁ**

MÍ.ÚS.SÁ-tur son-in-law (Sjöberg, AV Falkenstein 225f.)

MÍ.ÚS.SÁ$^{\text{mušen}}$ pelican or crane(?) (read **gambi** ?) (Veldhuis, Education 242-243)

mìn, min two (Edzard, AV Klein 100)

mìn-na-ne-ne, mìn-a-bi the two of them, both of them

mir, mi-ri, me-ri v. to be enraged; n. rage; adj. raging

$^{\text{im}}$**mir,** $^{\text{im}}$**mer → im-mir, tum$_9$-mir**

$^{\text{giš}}$**mitum(TUKUL.AN), mi-tum** divine weapon, mace (also read **mitta, midda**, etc.) Cf **mítum(TUKUL.BAD)** and other similar writings (*miṭṭu*)

mu name, fame; year; line (of writing)

mu NOUN-ak-šè, mu-PRONOUN-šè because of, in place of, someone or something

mu-gub(-ba) assigned lines, writing exercise, model tablet

mu-im-ma (in the) previous year (wr. **im-ma** in OS)

mu-lu (Emesal form of **lú**)

mu - pà(d) to reveal, call the name, invoke, name someone (cf. **mu lugal(-la) - pà(d)** to swear by the king's name)

mu(-šè) - $\mathbf{sa_4}$ to name, call as a name

mu(-šè) - sar to write by name, inscribe

mu-sar-ra inscription

mu-tuku famous, renowned

mu-ud-na → ĝitlam

mú to grow; to ignite; to incite (Auslaut may be /**r**/ or /**dr**/; cf. OS **$\mathbf{munu_8}$-mú(d)** maltster)

$\mathbf{mu_4}$(r) to clothe oneself, dress, wear; to use, take, give as clothing or as cloth covering

$\mathbf{mu_7}$, $\mathbf{mu_7}$-$\mathbf{mu_7}$ incantation

mud blood

mud to create, engender, sire

$\mathbf{mud_5}$-me-ĝar joy, rejoicing (*rīšātu*)

muhaldim (**muhaltim**) cook, kitchen chief (*nuhatimmu*) (See Sjöberg, AV Limet 131f. for extended discussion.)

mul star, constellation

mul to shine, sparkle, glitter; to be radiant, radiate; to spread (branches, Urnamma EF 34), flower(?)

mun n. salt; adj. salty

$\mathbf{munu_8}$, $\mathbf{munu_{3/4}}$ malt

$\mathbf{munu_8}$-mú(d) maltster

munus woman, female (some read **mí** in certain contexts, but its relationship to **munus** is unclear)

mur lung(s); breast

mur-$\mathbf{gu_4}$ fodder (*imrû*)

murgu back, backbone; shoulder

$\mathbf{muru_9}$(IM.DUGUD) cloud

$\mathbf{murub_4}$ middle (part), midsection; midst

muš snake, serpent

muš-ĝír "dagger-snake" or "scorpion-snake" (a mythical or literary serpent)

muš-huš fierce snake (a mythical or literary serpent, later a symbol of Marduk) (*mušhuššu*)

múš - búr to loosen the hairdo, let free the hair

mùš, múš countenance, appearance, aspect; halo, aura; (a kind of crown)

$\mathbf{muš_{1-3}}$ - túm to cease, have an end, stop (work) (Wilcke, Lugalbandaepos p. 130f.)

mušen bird

mušen-dù birdcatcher, fowler

N

na stone, boulder (cf. **$\mathbf{na_4}$**)

-na → $\mathbf{a_5}$

na-an-na besides

na-dè(IZI), na-$\mathbf{de_5}$ incense (*qutrīnu*) (Veldhuis, CDLI: CDLN 2003:003)

na - $\mathbf{de_5}$(g) a) to clarify, explain, instruct, advise; b) to purify (*elēlu*); c) to clear away/out, separate (animals from herds, especially dead animals); d) to clear out, cut (timber) See most recently Sallaberger, AV Klein 229-253; also Klein, AV Kutscher XVff.; Civil, AV Hallo 74. Many still read the verb conventionally as **ri(g)**; Selz, ASJ 17, 260-262, reads /**dri**/. See also **$\mathbf{de_5}$(g).**

na-gada herdsman, shepherd

na-ma-su → nu-mu-su

na-me someone, anyone; no one, nothing, none (usually ellipsis for **lú-na-me** or **nì-na-me**); cf. **ki-na-me-šè** to no other place, **u$_4$-na-me** never

na - rú(DÙ) to erect a stele (read perhaps **drú**)

na-rú-a stele

ná, ^{giš}ná → nú, ^{giš}nú

na$_4$ precious stone (cf. **na**)

na$_4$-àr grinding slab (Ur III) (some read **na$_4$-kikkin**) (but cf. Civil, AuOr Suppl. 22, 132)

na$_4$-šu(-k) stone hammer, pounder (Civil, AuOr Suppl. 22, 132f.)

na$_8$ → naĝ

naĝ to drink, give to drink (reduplicated **na$_8$-na$_8$**)

naĝ-ku$_5$ a side pond or water reservoir for flood control (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 133f.)

naĝa alkali-plant, soda; soap

naĝa-si-è sprouted alkali-plant

nàĝa, naĝa$_4$ to grind, mill (cf. **gaz**, **gum**)

^{giš}**nàĝa** mortar, hand-mill (OS, cf. Selz, FAOS 15/2 557)

naĝar carpenter

nam being, state, "that which is" (Krecher, ASJ 9, 86); fate (Zgoll, AOAT 246, 378f.) Cf. also **nam-bi-šè** because of this; **nam NOUN-ak-šè** because of something; **nam-ĝu$_{10}$** "what is it to me?" (ironic)

nam-, nám- (abstract noun formative)

nam-árad slavery

nam-dag → nam-tag

nam-du$_{10}$-sa companionship, friendship

nam-dumu children (collective), childhood (abstract)

nam-érim (assertory) oath; evil

nam-érim - ku$_5$ to swear an oath (perhaps strengthened with a curse)

nam-ga-eš$_8$ (foreign) trade

nam-gal greatness

nam-ĝuruš young men (collective); young manhood (abstract)

nam-kal-ga strength, might

nam - ku$_5$ to curse

nam-lú-u$_{18}$-lu, nam-lú-ùlu humanity, human beings, people, population

nam-lugal kingship

nam-mah greatness, majesty

nam-nar musician's craft, musicianship; music

nam-nin queenship

nam-nir-ĝál authority, sovereignty, royalty

nam-ra(-ak) booty, plunder

nam-šeš brotherhood, fraternity

nam-šita (a prayer or rite)

nam-šub incantation

nam-šul valorous youth(fulness)

nam-tag, nam-dag evil deed, sin, guilt

nam - tar to decide fate, determine destiny Cf. older syntax **nam-šè - tar** to decide as a fate

nam-tar fate, destiny

nam-ti(l), nam-ti-il life

nam-úš death

nam-zu knowledge, wisdom

^{d}**nanna(r)** the moon god, patron of Ur

nar musician

ne → nè

NE → bar$_7$, kúm, šeĝ$_6$ Cf. also **me-lám(NE)** and **zú - gir$_{10}$(NE)**

NE-NE → níĝin

ne, ne-en, ne-e this (one) (cf. **ne-e** = **níĝ-e** = *an-[nu-ú]* Emesal Vocabulary III 157)

ne-éš → ì-ne-éš

ne-me, ne-meš these (*annūtu*) (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 221)

ne-mur ashes, hot embers (*tumru*)

ne - su-ub to kiss

nè, ne, nì strength, might, (military) force(s)

nesaĝ, ne-saĝ, nì-saĝ first fruits (offering); prime, foremost. The **nesaĝ** sign is LAK 159, distinguished from **murub$_4$** only through Ur III.

ni-is-ku finest, select (said of equids)

ní fear, fearsomeness (see major study by Cunningham in Analysing Lit. Sum. 70ff.)

ní self (especially with possessive pronouns, e.g. **ní-bi-šè** or **ní-ba** by itself); one's own (with pronouns, e.g. **é ní-za** your own house); character, nature(?) (cf. Shulgi B 10, 77) (Cunningham, Analysing Literary Sumumerian 70ff.)

ní - búr to show off, make oneself important

ní - dúb to relax, rest

ní-gal great fearsomeness, awesomeness

ní(-gal) - gùr to be clad in (great) fearsomeness, awesomeness

ní gùr-ru clad in fearsomeness

ní me-lám fearsome brilliance (two divine attributes which often appear together as a hendiadys)

ní - ri to impose fear upon, oppress by fear, terrify, cloak in fearsomeness

ní silim-eš - du$_{11}$ to boast

ní-su-ub crazy person; (an ecstatic?)

ní - te(ĝ) to grow afraid, be afraid of (**-da-**)

ní-te(ĝ) fear

ní - te(n), te-en to refresh oneself, cool oneself under (**-ši-**); to calm down, relax

ní-te self; cf. **ní-te-né** by himself, herself

ní-te-na(-k), **me-te-na**, **mete(TE.ME)-na** his or her own

ní - tuku to revere, respect, have fear of

ní-tuku reverent, respectful

nì(ĝ) (**níĝ**) thing; that which (impersonal relative pronoun); (abstract noun formative)

nì-á-zi(-ga) violent act (*ṣēnu*)

nì-ak-a accomplishment

nì-àr-ra groats

nì-ba allotment, portion; gift

nì-bún(KAxIM) turtle

nì-buru$_{14}$ harvest yield

nì-dab$_5$ appropriation

nì-dù-a string of (dried) fruit (Pre-Sargonic; replaced by **še-er-gu** in Late Sargonic. See Civil, Or ns 56, 233ff.)

nì-du$_7$ a (theologically) fitting thing (The reading is conventional, but many now read **nì-ul** "primeval thing." Cf. **nì-ul-lí-a** in Ean 1 vi 6 and Urnamma 26 ii 1 and see J. Bauer, AV Klein 26f. and AfO 40/41, 94

with J. Cooper, followed by C. Suter, contra Falkenstein GSGL I 60 and Edzard, RIME 3/1.)

nì-érim (or **nì-ne-ru**) evil (thing), fraudulent action

nì-GA(-r) possessions, goods, property (Until recently read **nì-gur**$_{11}$, but see disc. s.v. **ĝar**. Michalowski, RAI 47, 418, takes as a loan from *makkūru.*)

nì-galam artfully wrought thing; artfulness

nì-gi-na truth, right; law, justice

nì-gig(-ga) interdicted thing, taboo; abomination, evil act; bane, curse; a bitter thing

nì-gur$_{11}$**(GA) → nì-GA(-r)**

nì-kas$_7$ - **a**$_5$ to make an accounting

nì-kas$_7$**-a**$_5$ (**nì-ka**$_9$**-a**$_5$) (balanced) account, accounting

nì-ku$_5$ tax, revenue

nì-ku$_5$ **- a**$_5$ to tax, bring in revenue

nì-kúr hostile, hateful thing

^{túg}**nì-lám** (a kind of garment)

nì-me-ĝar awed silence (*qūlu*); cheer *(rišātu)*

nì-MÍ.ÚS.SÁ betrothal gift (Englund, Fischerei 111 n. 357; Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts 37f.)

nì-na-me something; nothing (with negated verb)

nì-na(m)-ma everything, all sorts of things

nì-nam - zu to know all, everything

nì-sa-ha fruit

nì-saĝ → nesaĝ

nì-sám/šám price (*šīmu*) (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 161)

nì-sám-ma(-k) merchandise, purchasing capital; purchases (*šiāmātu*) (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 162)

nì-si-sá justice

nì-ŠID → nì-kas$_7$

nì-šu goods, production

nì-tuku wealthy, rich (person); wealth

nì - tuku to be a creditor, lit. "to have something with (**-da-**) someone"

nì-ul → nì-du$_7$

nì-zi-ĝál living thing, creature (*šiknat napištim*); wild animals (*nammaššû*) (Tinney, Nippur Lament p. 167f.)

nì-zú-gub lunch, snack

$^{(lú)}$**nì-zuh** thief

nì-zuh-a stolen thing, theft

ni$_9$**-ĝar** cella (older reading is **niĝìn-ĝar**; recently Zgoll, ZA 87, 190 reads **niĝar**$_x^{ĝar}$)

niga grain-fed, grain-fattened (**< *nì-gu**$_7$**-a** like **lul-da** < ***lul-du-a** or **bar-da** < ***bar-dù-a**)

niĝdaba(PAD.^{d}**INANNA)** (or **nindaba**, **nidba**) (food) offering (see CAD *nindabû* LL for writings)

níĝin to circle (about), go around, wander about; to encircle, enclose, surround; to be surrounded with (OB). Reduplicated imperfective form is probably to be read **ni**$_{10}$**-ni**$_{10}$, byform **ni**$_5$**-ni**$_5$**(NE)**.

niĝin(-na) total, totality, all together

nìĝin-ĝar → ni$_9$**-ĝar**

niĝir (conventionally written **nimgir**) herald, town crier; bailiff

nim, num fly

nim - ĝír to flash lightning

nim-ĝír(-ĝír) (flashing) lightning

^{giš}**nimbar** (old ^{giš}**ĝišimmar**) date palm The current reading is in flux. Older sources show /**nimbar**/,

/**ninbar**/, /**nimmar**/. Civil, AuOr 5, 28f. + n. 25, reads ^{giš}**nimbar**.

nimgir → niĝir

nimin, nin$_5$ forty (Edzard, AV Klein 105)

nin lady, mistress, queen; sister (Pre-Sarg. for later **nin$_9$**) For meaning in male divine names see Heimpel, AV Jacobsen II (2002) 155-160. (Cf. **ereš**) (ES **ga-ša-an**, also **ù-mu-un** in male gods' names, e.g. Nanše B iv 20)

nin-diĝir → ereš-diĝir

^{d}**nin-ĝír-su(-k)** chief god of the Lagaš state

^{d}**nin-hur-saĝ-ĝá** the creative mother goddess, goddess of birth-giving

^{d}**nin-kilim** mongoose

^{d}**nin-líl** consort of Enlil the patron god of Nippur

^{d}**nin-nínna**^{mušen} (a kind of harrier) (see Veldhuis, Education 272-275 for writing variants)

^{d}**nin-tu(d)** the creative mother goddess, goddess of birth-giving

nin$_9$ sister (this sign is distinguished from the sign **nin** only after OS)

NINA^{ki} (now being read **niĝin$_x$**^{ki} based on Proto-Ea 288)

ninda bread, food

nínda breed bull; seed funnel of the seeder plow

nindaba → niĝdaba

nindan(NINDA), nindan$_x$(NINDA.DU) (a length measure = 2 **gi** = 12 **kùš** = ca. 5.94 meters) (cf. **gi-diš-ninda(n)** measuring-rod 1 **n**. long)

ninkum → enkum

ninnu fifty (Edzard, AV Klein 106, reads final vowel as long: /**ninnū**/)

nir trust; sovereignty, authority, noblity (?); (vault, arch?)

nir(-ra) clean (grain) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 95)

NIR-da → šer$_7$-da

nir - ĝál to trust, have confidence in (-**a**), rely upon

nir-ĝál sovereign, noble, princely one; trust(worthy)

nir-ĝál-bé (ES **še-er-ma-al-bé**) proudly (*etelliš*)

^{na4}**nir$_7$(ZA.MIR)** chalcedony

^{d}**nisaba** (or **nidaba**) goddess of reed and writing

nisi(g)(SAR) vegetable; greenery, vegetation; (post-determinative for garden vegetables). Cf. **lú-nisi-ga** "vegetable gardener" YOS 18, 115 iii 24; **lú-nisi** in Presargonic Lagaš texts

niš twenty (Edzard, AV Klein 104f.)

nita(h), níta(h) male, man (Gelb, AV Diakonoff 82-84)

NITA.GA → bunga

nitadam → ĝitlam

nu not to be (in limited use as a finite verb)

nu- (old by-form of **lú** which begins a handful of compound nouns)

nu-bànda inspector, overseer; lieutenant

nu-bar (a kind of priestess) (*kulmašītum*)

nu-èš(-k) (a priest in the cult of Nippur) (> *nêšakku*) (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 226)

nu(-u$_8$)-gig (a kind of consecrated woman, often associated in some way with birthing) (*qadištum, ištarītum*); (conventionally "hierodule" as an epithet of Inanna) (Emesal **mu-gib(GIG), mu-gi$_{17}$(GIG)-ib**)

nu-$^{(giš)}$**kiri$_6$(-k)** orchardman, gardener (also with phonetic indicator in Ur III: **nu-**^{ki}**kiri$_6$, nu-kiri$_6$**^{ki}) (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 168f.; Powell, ZA 62,

190ff.) Sjöberg, AV Limet 128, argues this is not a genitive compound, but rather a form */**nukarig**/; cf. the **g/b** alternation in the loan *nukaribbu.*

nu-mu(-un)-su, **nu-ma(-nu)-su, na-ma-su** widow Rdg. is conventional; newest reading is **nu-mu(-un)-kuš** for which see Cavigneaux, RA 87, 111.

nu-siki, nu-síg fatherless or homeless child, orphan, waif

$^{\text{giš}}$**nu-úr-ma** pomegranate (*nurmû*)

nú(d), nu$_{x}$**(SA**$_{4}$**)** to lie (down), go to bed; to lay down (e.g. traps, snares; see Sjöberg, AV Klein 297); to creep, slither Conventionally read **ná**. For the value **nu**$_{x}$ see **še**$_{21}$; see also Veldhuis, Education 284, who calls **še**$_{21}$ "the inanimate complement of **nú**."

$^{\text{giš}}$**nú** bed Some read **ĝiš-nú**, but see BiOr 42, 20 for forms without a determinative, contra Steinkeller, OrAnt 19 (1980) 79 n. 1. The word occurs with and without determinative in Presargonic Lagaš texts, e.g. DP 490 i 1-2, ii 1, iv 5; DP 427 i 1-3.

$^{\text{na4}}$**nu**$_{11}$**-gal →** $^{\text{na4}}$**ĝiš-nu**$_{11}$**-gal,**

numun (i.e. **nuĝun**) seed; descendant

$^{\text{ú}}$**númun** rushes

NUN$^{\text{ku6}}$ **→ agargara**$^{\text{ku6}}$

nun noble, prince; princess (cf. Temple Hymns line 82)

nun(-na) princely, noble, preeminent, grand; loud

nun-bé loudly

nundum lip; lip or rim of a vessel

nunuz egg

nunuz - ĝar to lay eggs

P

pa branch, branches; stick

pa-áĝ, pa-an → zi - pa-áĝ, za-pa-áĝ

pa - è to come forth radiantly; to be/make resplendent, splendid; to make famous; periphrastic: **pa-è - a**$_{5}$ to make resplendent

pa-mušen(-na) feathers

pa-pah cella; bedroom (Alster, AV Hallo 15 + n. 2)

pa-sa-lá-a tied bundle of sticks

pà(d) to come into view or consideration, be revealed; to reveal, show; to call (up), choose; to find, discover

pa$_{4}$**, pa**$_{5}$ irrigation ditch (*palgu*)

pa$_{4}$**, pap** older brother, eldest son; forebear, "father"

pa$_{4}$**/pa-bìl-ga** grandfather; paternal uncle; ancestor

$^{\text{gi}}$**pad** (a kind of basket)

pad(r) to break off a piece, chip off; to crumble, crush, destroy (PSD B now connects at least in some meanings with **bu(r)**, q.v.)

pad(r) portion, piece (see also **šuku**)

$^{\text{túg}}$**pala**$_{1\text{-}3}$ (a divine or royal garment)

palil(IGI.DU) foremost one

$^{\text{giš}}$**pan** (rarely $^{\text{giš}}$**ba-na**) bow (reading **ban** is obsolete, see Civil, JCS 55, 50f.)

pàr-rim$_{4}$ **→ bar-rim**$_{4}$

pe-el to defile, spoil, dirty (*lu''û*)

pe-el-lá, p/bíl-lá spoiled, sour, bad; defiled, desecrated (cf. **šu pe-el-lá - du**$_{11}$ to defile)

peš heart of palm

peš, peš$_{4}$ to swell, expand, become fat, thick, enlarged; to be(come) pregnant; to grow (said of a child, cf. Ur-Namma A 152)

peš - ĝál to be powerful

péš mouse (*humṣīru)*

[giš]**pèš(MA)** fig

peš$_{5}$ to card wool

peš$_{10}$**(KI.A)** riverbank, seashore

pi-lu$_{5}$**-da** → **biluda**

piriĝ lion

pisaĝ (conventionally read **pisan**) box, container (often with reed or wood determinative)

pisaĝ-dub(-ba) tablet (storage) box or basket

pu-úh-ru-um assembly (< Akk. *puhrum*)

pú well (see also **túl**)

pú-[giš]**kiri**$_{6}$ irrigated orchard

puzur$_{5}$**, buzur**$_{5}$ secret

R

ra, ra-ah to hit, beat upon; to strike down; to drive (animals); to impress (a seal). Verb has dual syntax: to make something beat upon (-**a/e**) (older), to beat with something (-**e**) (newer)

-(b)-ra-aš → **-braš**

ra-gaba, rá-gaba mounted messenger, courier, rider

rá-zu → **a-rá-zu**

[giš]**rab** clamp, stock (cf. **gušur**$_{x}$)

re$_{7}$ → **du**

ri to lie (heavily) upon, press upon, put (firmly) onto, into; to oppress; to affix, cover with; to found, erect; to equip with

ri to blow; to drift; to convey

ri(g) → **de**$_{5}$

ri-ri-ga → **de**$_{5}$**-de**$_{5}$**-ga**

rib, ri(b) great, surpassing, huge

ru-gú to face, stand opposite, counter, confront, oppose

rú(DU$_{3}$**)** to erect, in **na-rú-a** (read **drù** ?)

S

sa sinew; string, cord; net; bundle, bunch

sa-al-kad$_{5}$ net sack

sa-ga → **sa**$_{6}$**-ga, sig**$_{5}$**-ga**

sa-ĝar-ra (an OB hymn rubric, the second main section of **tigi** and **adab** hymn types)

sa-gaz migrant laborer(?); highway robber, murderer(?)

sa-gaz - a$_{5}$ to perform migrant labor (?); to commit murder (?) (cf. A. Westenholz, ECTJ No. 8)

sa-gi bundle of reeds

sa-gíd-da (an OB hymn rubric, the first main section of **tigi** and **adab** hymn types)

sa-pàr (sa-bàr), sa-bar (hunting) net

sa-šuš throwing net (also as weapon)

sa-tu mountain (< Akk. *šadû*)

sá square (in Gudea and math., see Suter, ZA 87, 5)

sá to be equal to (**-da-**), match; to rival, vie with (**-da-**); to make (accounts) balance

sá - du$_{11}$ to reach, arrive at, attain, obtain, overtake (Attinger, Eléments 632-652)

sá-du$_{11}$**(-ga)** regular offering

sá - sè to plot, plan strategy

sa_4 → **mu - sa_4**, **$še_{21}$**

sa_6(g), $ša_6$(g) to slaughter (sheep, goats) (reading uncertain, cf. perhaps **sìg**/**sàg** to strike, also **šár** to slaughter sheep)

sa_6(g), $ša_6$(g) to be good, beautiful; to be pleasing to (cf. **igi-a - sa_6** to be a favorite of); to be pleased with (-**da**-) (**sa_6** is now the preferred reading, at least for OB and earlier)

sa_6(-ga), $ša_6$(-ga) good, beautiful, pleasing

sa_7(g) to be well-formed, perfectly formed, beautifully created (probably connect with **sa_6**)

sa_7-ga well-formed

sa_{10} to buy (with **-ši-**); to sell (with **-ta**/**ra-**, secondary development). Originally and in math. the meaning was "to measure out grains as equivalents for other goods" (cf. **sá**). See Steinkeller, Sale Documents 153-162. Older reading **šám** is often still seen. Cf. **sám**.

sa_{12}-du_5 (or **saĝ-du_5**) field or land registrar (*šassukku*) (Falkenstein, NSGU III 153)

sàg → **sìg**

sag_8(KAL), sag_{10} → **sig_5**

sagi cupbearer

saĝ head; front, fore, beginning; surface; man, person, human being; slave, servant (G. Farber, AV Klein 108-115)

saĝ first, foremost, principal; prime, first rate; first-born;

saĝ-bar head hair

saĝ-bi-šè - è to go to the fore, be foremost, most excellent

saĝ-du head

saĝ-du_5 → **sa_{12}-du_5**

saĝ - du_{11} to achieve, complete, create with great care (Attinger, Eléments 653-655)

saĝ - ĝar (**ĝá-ĝá**) to proceed, venture against, attack, (dare to) oppose

saĝ-gaz - a_5 to commit murder

saĝ-gíg(-ga) Black Headed Ones (native designation for the Sumerians)

saĝ ĝiš - ra to commit murder, kill

saĝ-ĝiš-ra-a murder

saĝ - íl to lift, raise, hold the head high, be proud

saĝ-íl-la proudly, with head held high

saĝ - kal to give preference, prefer

saĝ-kal first rank, preeminent, foremost (some read **saĝ-rib**, others cautiously prefer **saĝ-KAL**)

saĝ - kéš to organize

saĝ-kéš - a_5 to pay attention to (**-šè/-e**) , heed

saĝ-ki forehead

saĝ-ki - gíd to furrow the brow, frown

saĝ-ki-zalag - bar to look upon with a shining countenance

$^{\text{giš}}$**saĝ-kul** bolt, lock

saĝ-men crown

saĝ-munus (grown) woman, female (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 130f., reads **saĝ-SAL**; others read **saĝ-mí**)

saĝ-nita (grown) man, male (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 130f.)

saĝ-nì-GA-ra financial/business capital; amount available before crediting or debiting The rdg. **-gur_{11}-ra** is still current; for rdg. **-ga-ra** see disc. s.v. **ĝar.**

saĝ(-e-éš) - rig_7 to give, present, grant

saĝ - sè(g) to entrust; to take care of, tend to, attend

saĝ - sìg to be brought low, down, be in despair

saĝ - šúm to hurry, rush (into combat) against, attack

saĝ-šu$_4$ → saĝšu

saĝ-ur-saĝ (a member of the cultic personnel of Inanna, perhaps a "cult warrior" figure who engages in mock combat in her honor? Cf. Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma, p. 225)

saĝ-ús regular, constant, reliable; constant supporter

ság - du$_{11}$ to scatter, disturb, dislodge, disrupt, dissipate, dissipate, diminish (Attinger, Eléments, 655-664)

saĝa chief (temple or palace) administrator (some read **saĝĝa**, conventional reading is still **sanga**) (*šangû*)

saĝšu, saĝ-šu$_4$ helmet, head covering (usually with wool or copper determinative)

sahar dirt, soil; dust, powder; ore

sahar-dul-tag$_4$ burial mound (Pre-Sarg.)

sakar → u$_4$-sakar

sal v. & adj. (to be) fine, thin, delicate; to be frivolous (cf. **eme-sal**)

SAL → munus, tál

sám, šám price (cf. **sa$_{10}$** and see discussion in Steinkeller, Sale Documents 153-155)

saman lead rope

sanga → saĝa

santag$_{(2\text{-}4)}$ (i.e. **saĝtak**) cuneiform wedge

sar garden plot; (an area measure = 1/100 **iku** = 1 sq. **nindan** = ca. 38.28 sq. meters)

sar to write (on), inscribe

sar to run, chase

SAR → nisi, **u$_4$-sakar**

sè(g), sè(k), sì(g) to become, act, make like, make into; to be equal, equalled; to set, put; to cast (in moulds); to provide with

se$_{12}$ → sig$_7$

si (animal) horn; horn (the musical instrument); horn-shaped thing; tip, point

si to tie (shoes, sandles) (Civil, Or ns 56, 237)

si(g) (sig$_9$) to be(come) full; to fill a space, container, area; to cover, put all over, or to completely occupy an area or surface; to pile up (*šapāku*); to inlay, overlay, coat; to sink (a well, post, peg into the ground); to do fully; to suffice, be enough; to add (interest to) (Steinkeller, JESHO 24, 142 + n. 77) The verb has dual syntax: to fill into (older), to fill with (newer).

si(g) to be(come) silent

si(-ga) silent, silently; adv. **si-ga-bé** quietly

^{giš}**si-ĝar** bolt, bar

si-ig → sig

si-il, síl(NUN) to unwind (a cord, rope), unfurl; to split, cleave, divide, breach; to tear or rip up, off, open; to peel off; to disband (a group) (*salātu*)

si-im → šèm

si-im to smell (Perhaps connect with **šim**? Cf. **ir - si-im**)

si-im(-si-im) - a$_5$ to smell, sniff

$^{(urudu)}$**si-im-da, sim-da** owner's mark, emblem, brand; branding-iron (< Akk. *šimtu*) (Foxvog, ZA 85, 5-6)

si-mùš radiance

si - sá to do or perform in a regular, right, correct, proper fashion; to maintain properly; to supply, provide regularly; to make regular, regulate; to prepare, ready in a correct way, put in order; to go straightway, directly, guide straight

si-sá just, righteous; just person

sì(g) → sè(g)

si$_4$, su$_4$, sa$_5$ red, reddish, brown (the sign is REC 48, i.e. **SI**-*gunû*)

sig, si-ig to be(come) weak, thin, flat, low, level; to bring down, tear down, rip apart, demolish, level, remove

sig(-ga), si-ga weak; thin, narrow; low, lower, lower land; south, southern

sig(-ga), si-ga → **a-sig**

síg → **siki**

sìg to strike, beat upon, beat down, fell; to make tremble, quake. Some now read **sàg** with Proto Ea 490. The verb has dual syntax: to make something beat upon (older), to beat with something (newer)

sig$_4$ brick; brickwork, brick walls (Reading is conventional; PSD A/3 143b and ePSD now read **šeg$_{12}$**.)

SIG$_4$ - gi$_4$ → **še$_{25}$ - gi$_4$**

sig$_4$(-al)-ùr/ur$_5$-ra baked, fired brick

sig$_5$, si-ig, sig to be(come) good, fine, pleasing, beautiful (by-form of **sa$_6$(g)**; see also **a-sig**)

sig$_5$(-ga), si(-ig)-ga, sig$_{15}$(KAL) good, high or best quality, pleasing, beautiful. ePSD now prefers to read **sag$_{10}$**, **sag$_8$(KAL)** (cf. **sa$_6$-ga, sa-ga**)

sig$_7$ (se$_{12}$, si$_{12}$) to be(come) green, yellow, sallow, pale (read **si$_{12}$-si$_{12}$** when reduplicated)

sig$_7$(-ga), sig$_{17}$, (reduplicated **si$_{12}$-si$_{12}$**) green, yellow, tan; verdant (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 56) Cf. **kù-sig$_{17}$(GI)**)

sig$_7$ (perhaps better **se$_{12}$** or **si$_{12}$**) plural of → **ti(l)** and **lu$_5$(g)**

sig$_7$-sig$_7$ - ĝar to produce sobs (onomatopoetic?) (George, RAI 47, 141-143)

SIG$_7$-igi → **úgur-igi**

sig$_{15}$(KAL) → **sig$_5$**

siki (**síg**, **sík**) wool, hair (**siki** is now the most common reading)

siki-ba (**síg-ba**) wool ration

siki-mug wool of poor/inferior quality (*mukku*) (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 57 + n. 133, Waetzoldt, Textilindustrie 56-57)

sikil to be pure, clean, virginal; to purify

sikil(-la) pure, clean

síl(NUN) → **si-il**

sila street

sìla (a capacity measure = 0.842 liter or ca. 9/10 quart)

sila$_4$ male lamb

sila$_4$-ga(-sub-ba) suckling lamb

sila$_4$-gaba(-k) offering(?) lamb; semi-weaned(?) lamb (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 55) For the genitive cf. Ukg 1 iv 30 **bar sila$_4$-gaba-ka-ka**. See also Archi-Pomponio, Drehem No. 40; Selz, FAOS 15/1 p. 379.

sila$_{11}$(ĝ), silaĝ(ŠID) to knead

sila$_{11}$-ĝá dough

silig → **šilig**

silim to be well, whole, healthy, safe, at peace, in good condition; to fulfill an office or term

silim(-eš) - du$_{11}$ to greet, salute; to boast (Attinger, Eléments 673-678)

silim-ma adj. whole, well; in good condition (as of plows in Nik I 287); n. well-being

silim-ma Be well! (imperative)

simug smith

sim^{mušen} swallow (*sinuntu*) (Veldhuis, Education 279-280)

sipa(d) shepherd; chief shepherd

sír → **zi(r)**

sir$_5$**, šir**$_5$ to spin wool

sis(ŠEŠ) bitter, brackish (water); saline (soil)

sisi(ANŠE.KUR.RA), ^{anše}**sí-sí** (Ur III) horse

sískur, sízkur (a kind of prayer or rite)

su body; kin, family (e.g. Gilg. & Huwawa A 144); substance (of the country) (cf. **kuš**)

su(b), su-ub, sub, sub$_6$**(TAG)** to rub, wipe, scrub, polish; to reap; to smear on (ASJ 11, 213; 8, 12); to suck, suckle

su(g) to replace, repay

su(g) → sù(g)

su-bar the outside of the body

su-din^{mušen}**, šu**$_4$**-din**^{mušen} bat (*sutinnu*) (Veldhuis, Education 281)

su-GAN, sù-GAN (a kind of copper?)

su-kalam(-ma) well-being of the nation

su-lim awesome light, brilliance

su - zi(g) to have goose flesh, become frightened

su-zi fear, dread

su-zi - ri to lay fear upon, strike fear into

sù(d) to sprinkle, spatter

sù(dr), sud(r) to be(come) distant, remote (in time or space); to extend, prolong, elongate; to be long-lived or long-lasting

sù(dr), sud-rá distant, remote

sù(g) (**sug**$_4$), **su(g)** to be empty, deserted; to be naked

sù(-ga), su(-ga) empty, deserted, desolate; naked, plucked

sù(g), su(g) to sink (as of boats)

sù(g) to be equipped or embellished with; to wear (a beard); to be served food (see **ú - sù(g)**)

sud-rá-áĝ (yellowish) gleam (said of moonlight); amber; electrum(?)

su$_4$ **→ si**$_4$

su$_6$ (**sum**$_4$) beard

su$_6$ **- lá** to wear a beard

su$_8$**(b) → du**

su$_8$**(g) → gub**

sud → sù(dr)

^{d}**suen(EN.ZU)** one of the two names of the moon god (cf. ^{d}**nanna**), patron of the city Ur

sug (reed) marsh

sug-ge - gu$_7$ to be obliterated, destroyed (lit. "consumed by the marsh")

suh, suh$_5$ to tear, rip, pluck out; to select, choose (*nasāqu*)

suh-(h)a, suh$_5$**-ha** selected, select, first quality; elite (troops)

sùh to be confused, blurred, tangled, in disorder, in disarray; to be dangerous

sùh-sah$_4$ **- za** to make a crunching sound (an onomatopoetic construction; see M. Civil, JCS 20, 117ff.; Black, AV Wilcke 35ff.)

^{kuš}**súhub** boot, shoe

suhur (a feature or style of hair)

suhur^{ku6} (a kind of carp)

suhuš sole of the foot; base, foundation

sukkal vizier, chancellor; envoy, messenger (Wiggermann, ZA 78 (1988) 225ff.)

sukud(r) to be (piled) high, towering

sukud(r), sukud-rá/da adj. high, towering; n. height

(túg)**suluhu(SÍG.SÙ)** "long fleece," a kind of sheep and fleece, also a kind of garment made from its wool

sum to give (older reading, now replaced by → **šúm**)

sum onion (ePSD now reads **šúm**)

sum-sikil garlic(?)

sumun (i.e. **suĝun**), **sun** (to be) old

sún, ú-sún, súmun wild cow

sun$_5$ humble (probably a by-form of **du**$_9$**(n)**)

sun$_7$**(KAL)** to be harsh(?), vain(?)

sur to press out (liquids), squeeze, extract; to plait, twist together (rope); to wipe away; to oppress, suppress; to draw a boundary, mark off, demarcate, delimit, divide

súr, šúr, sumur furious, fear-inspiring

súr → zi(r)

sùr, sur ditch, trough

sur$_x$**(ÉRIN**) team; workers, work-gang, troop (OS) (see Steinkeller, NABU 1990/12; Selz, UGASL 43 n. 178) Cf. **érin**

Š

-ša (a suffix occurring with the fractions 1/3 and 2/3 in older texts)

šà(g) (šag$_4$**)** heart, inside, interior, middle; womb; meaning

šà - bal to breed

šà-bal-bal-a progeny; generation

šà - dab$_5$ to feel hurt, be worried

šà-du$_{10}$ young (of humans and animals), infant

šà-gal fodder; food (*ukullû*)

šà-ĝar → šaĝar

šà-ge - du$_{11}$ to say to oneself, say inwardly

šà-ge-guru$_{6\text{-}7}$ one's heart's desire

šà-ge - pà to envision inwardly (conventionally "choose in/by the heart")

šà-gu$_4$ plowman's assistant

šà - gur$_4$ to feel wonderful (see Civil *ad* Ninkasi Hymn 61f.)

šà - huĝ (wr. conventionally **hun**) to soothe the heart, appease, calm down

šà-hul-gig hatred

šà - húl to gladden the heart, make happy

šà-húl-la that which gladdens the heart; a glad heart, happiness, joy (also construed with a genitive: **šà-húl-la(-k)**)

šà-ka-tab fast, fasting

šà - kúš to deliberate, take counsel with (-**da**-)

šà-lá-sù(d) merciful, gracious

šà - sìg to be depressed, anxious

šà-sìg depression, sorrow

šà-sù-ga emptiness, nakedness

šà-sur diarrhea

šà-súr-ra raging, furious heart

šà - šed$_{7\text{-}8}$ to cool the heart, calm, soothe

šà-túm meadow

šà - túm/tùm to decide

šà-zu midwife (*šabsūtu*)

ša$_4$ → **ad - ša**$_4$**, še - ša**$_4$

ša$_6$**(g)** → **sa**$_6$**(g)**

ša$_6$**-ga** → **sa**$_6$**-ga**

šab (a kind of container)

šabra, sabra municipal overseer of fields

šaĝa(LÚxKÁR) prisoner(?); (one to whom an injustice is done, see Krecher, AV Matouš II 57)

šagan$_x$**(AMA.GAN(.ŠA))** bearing mother (human and animal) (see now Attinger, ZA 95, 274f. for rdg. **ama-šagan**$_x$**(GAN)** with or without phonetic indicator)

šaĝar(GU$_7$**), šà-ĝar, še-ĝar** starvation, famine, hunger

šagina governor; general

šáh, šah pig

dug**šakir** churn

šám → **sám, sa**$_{10}$

šandan(a)(GAL.NI) gardener

šár to be or make numerous, multiply

šár the numeral 3600; adj. numerous, many, innumerable, manifold, all; n. multitude

šár to slaughter (sheep)

šár-ra-ab-du$_8$ (a field worker)

še barley, grain; (a weight measure = 1/180 **gín** = ca. 1/20 gram)

ŠE → **niga**

še(g) v. and adj. (to be) agreeable, willing, obedient

še-ba barley, grain ration

še-du$_{10}$ (a tree and its wood) (Powell, BSA 6, 115f.)

še-er-gu string of fruit (from late Sarg. on); ring-shaped ornament (OAkk) (Civil, Or 56, 235)

še-er-ka-an - du$_{11}$ (vars. **-ha-** and **-ga-**) to decorate, adorn (Attinger, Eléments 683-688; Civil, Or 56, 235 n. 10; Sjöberg, TCS 3, 92)

še-er-ma-al-bé proudly (Emesal for **nir-ĝál-bé** = *etelliš*)

še-er-zi gleam, radiance, brilliance

še-ga willing, obedient

še-ga-bé, še-ga-ne-ne by mutual agreement, with both (or all) of them in agreement

še-ĝar → **šaĝar**

še-gín glue (also as paint medium)

še-gu-nu, **še-gù/gùn-nu** speckled barley; second, late crop (cf. **gùn**)

še - gur$_{10}$ to harvest grain

še-ĝiš-ì sesame (see BSA 2 passim)

še-li pine or juniper seeds (*kikkirânu*)

še-LÚ coriander (*kisibirru*)

še-numun seed barley, seed grain

še - ša$_4$ to moan, groan

še-šeĝ$_9$ ripe barley

še-ù-suh fir cone (ASJ 9, 349 n. 9) (*terinnu*)

še$_8$ **(šéš)** to cry (cf. **ér - še**$_8$)

še$_{21}$**(SA**$_4$**)** (a) (a writing for **sa**$_4$ = *nabû*); (b) (an error for **nú**, i.e. **nu**$_x$**(SA**$_4$)). See Civil, Iraq 23, 168; Wilcke, LE *ad* 35. Veldhuis, Education 284 calls **še**$_{21}$ an "inanimate complement" of **nú.**

še$_{25}$ **- gi**$_4$ to cry out, scream, screech. The old reading is **ši**$_x$**(d)**. Read now **še**$_{25}$**/šeg**$_{10}$ for **KAxŠID** or **še**$_{26}$**/šeg**$_{11}$ for **KAxDÚB**. Gudea texts write **šeg**$_{12}$**(SIG**$_4$**)**. See Zgoll, AOAT 246, 312f.

šed$_{7-11}$**, še**$_{4/12/18}$**, se**$_{11}$**(SIG)** to cool, be cool, cold; to soothe, calm, appease

šèĝ(A.AN), šeĝ$_7$(IM) to rain; n. rain (also written **IM.A.AN, IM.A,** or **IM.A.A**)

šeĝ$_6$ to boil, cook, heat, bake (*bašālu*)

šeĝ$_9$ ripe (grain)

šeĝ$_9$ wild boar; wild sheep(?)

šeĝ$_9$-bar (or **šeĝbar$_x$(ŠEĜ$_9$)**$^{\text{bar}}$) Mesopotamian fallow deer (conventionally "wild ram, sheep," but see Steinkeller, BSA 8, 50)

šeg$_{10-11}$ - gi$_4$ → še$_{25}$ - gi$_4$

$^{\text{(urudu)}}$**šèm, si-im** (a kind of drum)

$^{\text{urudu}}$**šen** (a kind of kettle or ewer)

ŠEN → dur$_{10}$

šen v. & adj. (to be) clean, pure

šen-šen very clean, immaculate

šen-šen battle (cf. the same sign read **dur$_{10}$**)

šer$_7$(NIR)-da capital crime/offense, serious "felony"; a corresponding punishment. Civil, AV Hallo 75ff. reads **NIR-da**, Emesal **šèr-da, še-er-da** (the **šer$_7$-da** read by some cannot be proved directly; perhaps Akk. *nērtu* "murder" was the original source for a word ***ner-da**?)

ŠEŠ → sis

šeš brother (to be read **šes** or **ses** in OS at least)

šeš-gal elder brother; school monitor

šéš → še$_8$

šeš$_4$, šéš to anoint, anoint oneself

ši-pa-áĝ → zi-pa-áĝ

šibir(U.ENxKÁR) (shepherd's) staff (*šibirru*) (Veldhuis, Education 175f.)

šid to count; to recount, recite, read; to count, number among, reckon as; to do an accounting

šid counting; line count (at the end of tablets)

ŠID.ŠID feathers

šika potsherd; shell, carapace; (fish) scales; cf. **šika-ku$_5$-da** broken potsherds

šilam (wild) cow

šilanga → silaĝ(-ĝá)

šilig (**silig)** to cease (usually in negated participle **nu-šilig-e** unceasing); to make cease, annihilate

šim aromatic, a substance having a pleasing odor or fragrance (first element of numerous terms for resins) Cf. perhaps **si-im** to smell.

šim-zi-da, šim-bi-zi(-da) mascara, kohl (antimony paste)

$^{\text{giš}}$**šinig** tamarisk (*bīnu*) (Powell, BSA 6, 106f.)

šìr song (J.G. Westenholz, AV Klein 350f.) (*šēru, zamāru*)

šìr - ra to strike up a song, sing

šìr(-re-eš) - du$_{11}$ to say (as/in) a song, sing (Attinger, Eléments 690-695)

šìr-nam-šub (a mainly Emesal hymn type) (Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma p. 260-263)

šita (syllabic **eš-da**) (a kind of priest); (a cultic vessel) Cf. **nam-šita**

šita-ab-(b)a (a kind of priest)

šíta (obsolete, read now **utúg** mace)

šitim, šidim house builder, mason (*itinnu*) (Sjöberg, AV Limet 128f.)

šu hand; handwriting; handle (Steinkeller, ASJ 9, 349 n. 11); pounding stone, muller (Civil, AuOr Suppl. 22, 132); responsibility of

šu-a - bal to transfer, transmit, hand over (Civil, JCS 28, 79)

šu-a - gi$_4$ to hand over, turn in, transmit, hand down; to repeat (with or without -**a**)

šu-a - si(g) to pay, put full payment into the hand

šu - bad to open the hand; to lay hands on, seize, loot (cf. **šu - ba(r)**)

ŠU.BAD → zapah

šu - bal to overturn, alter, change

šu-bal - a$_5$ to overturn; to replace, change X into Y (Civil, JCS 28, 79f.)

šu - ba(r), šu - bar to release, set free; to forget (the original root is **/badr**/; cf. **šu - bad** and see Krecher, AV Kutscher 111-117)

šu - dab$_5$ to (make the hand) seize; to take (with) the hand

šu - dag to wander; to abandon (cf. **dag**)

šu-daĝal - du$_{11}$ to effect or accomplish much, make great exertions (cf. **šu - du$_{11}$**)

šu - dù to slander, denounce

šu - dù to capture (cf. CAD K 129a)

šu - du$_7$ to do, set, perform, prepare, correctly or perfectly; to complete, perfect; to embellish, adorn

šu-du$_7$(-a) perfect

šu - du$_8$ to hold (in the hand); to guarantee, provide surety for

šu-du$_8$-a guarantor

šu-du$_8$-a - gub to establish a guarantee or surety, to serve as guarantor for

šu - du$_{11}$ to use the hand; to do, effect; to exert oneself; to accomplish (Attinger, Eléments 696-703)

šu-du$_{11}$-ga accomplishment, creation

šu - ĝar to set the hand to, do something (good, worthy), do a favor, favor

šu-ĝar - gi$_4$ (also **šu - gi$_4$**) to avenge, take vengeance on, repay (lit. "to return, send back what was done")

šu-gi$_4$ old one (person or animal)

šu - gi$_4$ → šu-a - gi$_4$, šu-ĝar - gi$_4$

šu - gíd to reach out the hand, take, accept; (to perform an extispicy, cf. **máš-šu-gíd-gíd**)

šu-HA(d) (or **šu-peš(d)** or **šu-ku$_6$(dr)**) fisherman. The old reading is **šu-ha**; many now read **šu-ku$_6$**. See major discussion in Englund, BBVO 10, 230-236. In view of the variant **peš(HA-*gunû*)**, the reading might be **šu-peš$_{11}$(HA)**, assuming that the problem of the Auslaut is the same as that of **kéšdr**. ePSD reads **/šukud**/. J. Bauer, ZDMG 146 (1996) 183, hesitantly proposes **/šukudr**/ in the OS Lagaš texts. Cf. also Bauer, AWL p. 375f. and CAD *šukudakku*.

šu - hu/ru-uz to burn, roast

šu-i barber

šu-íl-la (an Emesal temple prayer)

šu - kár to insult, denigrate

^{giš}**šu-kár** equipment, tools, implements (*unūtu*); (a musical instrument)

šu-kíĝ service, assignment

šu-kíĝ - dab$_5$ to do a service; to revere; periphrastic: **šu-kíĝ-dab$_5$ - a$_5$**

šu - lá to defile, desecrate

šu - luh to wash the hands; to wash, cleanse; periphrastic: **šu-luh - a$_5$** to clean (a canal)

šu-luh lustration, washing ritual

šu - mú to make grow, emerge; to pray

šu - níĝin to circle around/back, make a round trip

šu-níĝin(-na) all encompassing

šu-níĝin, šu+níĝin sub-total

šu+niĝin grand total

šu-nir standard

šu-pe-el-lá - du$_{11}$ to defile (Attinger, Eléments 710-714)

šu - peš to increase, broaden, expand

šu - ri to lay the hand upon; to wring the hands

šu-ri-a, (OS **šu-ru-a**, **šu-rí**) one-half (Civil, Or 56, 234; Steinkeller, JESHO 24, 142)

šu-si finger

šu si - sá to keep in good order

šu-sùh-a - du$_{11}$ to produce confusion, disturbance (Attinger, Eléments 716-718)

šu - šúm to give, entrust

šu - tag to touch; to play a musical instrument (e.g. Nanše Hymn 44; see Sjöberg, AV Limet 135); to decorate (Attinger, Eléments 722f.)

šu-tag - du$_{11}$ to decorate, adorn (Attinger, Eléments 720-725)

šu - tag$_4$ to dispatch, send out, send over (Civil, AuOr 8, 109-111 reads. **tak$_4$**)

šu - ti to take from (-**ši**-), accept, receive, get, seize, catch; to reach for (the imperf. root is usually **te(ĝ)**)

šu-tur inscription

^{giš}**šu-úr-me/mén, šurmen(ŠU.ME.EREN)** cypress (the tree, its wood, or its resin)

šu - ùr to erase, rub out, annihilate (imperf. often written **uru$_{12}$(ÙR)** as well as **ùr-ru/re**)

šu-ur$_6$(-rá) → šúr

šu - ús to push (open)

šu - zi to raise the hand (destructively) against

šú (šúš), šu$_4$ (šuš) to (let) fall upon, spread over, cover (especially with nets); to overwhelm, cast down; to become obscure, dark

šub to (let) fall, be felled, fell; to throw down, away; to forsake, abandon, dismiss; to give up, leave off

šub-ba fallen, collapsed, demolished, abandoned

ŠUB-lugal royal subordinate, vassal(?) (a class of workers in Presargonic texts)

šuba bright, shining

šubun → ĝišbun

šubur slave (Gelb, AV Diakonoff 89f.)

šùd, šu$_{12}$ n. prayer; v. to pray

šùd - du$_{11}$ to say a prayer, pray (Attinger, Eléments 726-728)

šùd - rá to pray

^{giš}**šudul$_{(4)}$** yoke (some read **šudun**)

šuku(dr) food portion, subsistance allotment (**šuku** is the conventional reading, ePSD reads **šúkur**, and some now read **pad(r)**. The value **kur$_6$** does not exist; see Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Legal Texts 69.) (*kurummatu*)

šukur thorn, needle

^{gi}**šukur** reed fence, corral (Civil, AuOr 5, 22; Römer, AfO 40/41, 30ff.; Michalowski, Lamentation p. 75)

^{giš}**šukur**, ^{urudu}**šukur**, spear, lance

šul noble, valiant, young man (or the like) (some now read **sul**)

šum to slaughter

^{urudu}**šum** saw

^{urudu}**šum-gam** curved(?) saw

šúm(SUM) to give; to pay (in commodities or a combination of a metal and commodity) The standard older reading **sum** may also be correct in some contexts; see Zgoll, AOAT 246, 311.

šúr to be furious, enraged

šúr, šu-ur$_6$(-rá) furious, angry, haughty; angrily

šúr-bé furiously, angrily

šúr-dù$^{\text{mušen}}$ falcon

šurim(LAGABxGUD:GUD), šùrim(LAGABx GUD) dung

šuš, šúš → šú

šùš → kuš$_7$

šutur(MAH) quality cloth

T

ta(-àm) what?

tab to be parallel, lie parallel to; to double; to twist, entwine; to link, join, unite; to lock; to sweep away, devastate (*sapānu*) (cf. Michalowski, Lamentation p. 71; Civil, NABU 1987/49)

tab-ba companion; pair, twin; together

táb, tab to burn, glow

tag to touch, prod; to touch wrongly, profane, spoil; to weave; to overlay, face, embellish; to apply, treat with; to broadcast (seed-grain, cf. Maekawa, ASJ 15, 112)

TAG → sub$_6$

tag$_4$, tak$_4$ to leave, leave over, leave for the benefit or use of; to abandon, divorce; to remove (see Civil, AuOr 8, 111 in disc. of **šu - tak$_4$**)

tál(SAL) to be broad, wide; to widen, expand; to spread out, lay out

tál(-la) wide

tan$_4$ → dan$_6$

tar to divide, separate, cut Cf. **nam - tar**

$^{\text{giš}}$**taskarin** boxwood

$^{\text{(uzu)}}$**te** cheek

te(ĝ) (imperf.), **ti** (perf.) to approach (cf. Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 114f.)

te(n), te-en (redupl. **te-en-te**) to cool; to soothe, assuage; to extinguish (a fire); to annihilate

te-en cool, cold; **te-te-en** very cool (Sjöberg, AV Jacobsen (2002) 232; root was originally **te-me-en** like **sun**/**sumun**)

te-eš → téš

TE.ME → ní-te

temen, te-me(-n) foundation (originally the pegs which mark out the foundation plot; see Dunham, RA 80, 31-64)

temen - si(g) to lay a foundation (originally to sink the pegs marking out the foundation)

téš modesty, shame; vigor, pride; (a euphemism for vulva) (cf. **téš nu-zu** shameless (person))

téš, te-eš unity, oneness; each one, one another (connect with **diš** one)

téš-a, **téš-ba, téš-ta** together, as one

téš-a sè-ga(-bé) put together as one, acting in unity

téš-bé, téš-bi-šè as one, all together

téš-bé - gu$_7$ → UR-bé - gu$_7$

téš - du$_{11}$ to shout together, roar(?)

ti(l), ti-il to live, be alive; to dwell (the plural root is **sig$_7$/se$_{12}$** (Steinkeller, SEL 1, 5ff.; Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 135)

ti → te(ĝ)

$^{\text{uzu}}$**ti(-ti)** rib(s)

$^{\text{(giš)}}$**ti** arrow

ti-gi$_4$-lu$^{\text{mušen}}$, **ti-gid$_2$**$^{\text{mušen}}$**-lú** (Gudea) (a bird) (Civil, NABU 1987/48; Veldhuis, Education 187; Bauer, AV

Klein 19-22) For the related musical instrument see **tigidlu**.

ti-la alive, living, while alive

ti - bal turn sideways, onto the side

^{giš}**ti-zú** barbed arrow(?), arrow point(?)

tibir, tíbir palm of the hand

tibir - ra to slap

tibira (**dibira**) metal and wood craftsman (also involved in the making of statues). Wr. **DUB.NAGAR** through Ur III, then **URUDU.NAGAR** in OB. (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 176; Sjöberg, AV Limet 127f.) (*gurgurru*)

tigi (a kind of drum); (an OB hymn type, a hymn of praise consisting minimally of **sagida** and **saĝara** sections)

^{giš}**tigidlu/a(ŠA$_3$.TAR** or **DI.TAR)** (a musical instrument named after a bird) (Civil, NABU 1987/48; Veldhuis, Education 187) (see **ti-gi$_4$-lu**^{mušen})

til to be finished, ended, completed; to finish off, bring to an end

tílla crossroads; marketplace

tin wine (Badler, BaM 27 (1996) 42, has determined that a residue in an excavated pot is that of a "grape liquid, most probably wine," suggesting that wine was indeed known in Mesopotamia.)

$^{(giš)}$**tir** forest, (riverine) grove

^{d}**tir-an-na** rainbow

titab cooked beer mash

tu^{mušen} dove, pigeon

tu(d), ù-tu(d) to be born, begotten; to give birth, engender, beget; to form, create (statues) (some now read **(ù-)dú**)

tu(r) to be sick

tu-di-da, tu-di-tum toggle pin, fibula (see Klein, ZA 73, 255-284; Sjöberg, ZA 86, 224f.)

tu-lu to loosen, slacken, relax

^{giš}**tu-lu-bu-um** plane tree or wood

^{im}**tu-ru-na** → ^{im}**durun-na**

tu$_6$ incantation

tu$_9$ → **túg**

tu$_{10}$(b), tu$_{11}$(b) to smite, strike, defeat (this meaning has also been associated with the values **hub, húb** but PSD keeps them separate)

tu$_{11}$(b) (var. of **dub** to heap up ?)

túd to whip

túg, tu$_9$(g/b) (woolen) garment

túg-A.SU → ^{túg}**aktum**

túg-ba clothing ration

$^{(lú)}$**túg-du$_8$** felt maker, fuller (a craftsman making a special type of woven cloth, Sjöberg, AV Limet 128)

túg-du$_8$-a felt (Steinkeller, OrAnt 19, 85-93)

túg-mu-dur$_7$(BU)-ra dirty clothing, rags, mourning garments

túg-nì-bàra blanket

túg-šu-gur turban

tuk, tuku (reduplicated **du$_{12}$-du$_{12}$**) to acquire, obtain; to have, possess; to marry; to play a musical instrument

tuk$_4$, tuku$_4$ to tremble, quake, shiver (Foster, RA 75, 189); to buffet

^{giš}**tukul** mace, weapon, arms

tukum-bi, tukumbi if

túkur(KAxŠE) to chew, gnaw (*kasāsu*)

túl (public) fountain, well

túm, tùm to bring in, deliver; to take away (see Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 133) Forms include: **de$_6$(DU)** perf. sg.; **túm(DU), tùm** imperf. sg.; **lah$_4$(DU over DU)** or **lah$_5$(DU.DU)** perf. & imperf. pl. Problems remain, however. In OB there are indications that the sg. forms are **túm** or **tùm** perf. and **túm-mu** imperf. There may be a link between this sign and **ku$_4$(r)** in OS and Ur III (see Krecher, ZA 77, 7-21); cf. the Ur III accounting phrase **šà mu-TUM$_2$-ra-ta** "out of income." The Emesal equivalent of **túm** is **ir**. See Sallaberger, AV Schretter 557-576 for the following new description: a) bring I = mit sich führen, geleiten. Used only with living persons or animals that can move by themselves. Forms are **túm(DU)** perf.sg., **tùm** imperf. sg., and plural **lah$_4$** or **lah$_5$** both perf. & imperf.; b) bring II = liefern "to deliver." Forms are **de$_6$** perf. sg., **tùm** imperf. sg.

túm (to be) worthy of, fitting for (**-a**/**šè**/**ra**) (*ana ... šūluku*), but cf. Sallaberger, AV Schretter 573f.

túm-ma (field) produce

tum$_9$(IM), tumu(IM) wind

tum$_9$-mar-dú west wind; west

tum$_9$-mir north wind; north

tum$_9$-ùlu south wind; south

tùn (pouch or receptacle); (an ax, often with a wood or copper determinative, probably to be read **àga**)

tùn - bar (or read **agà**?) to split with an ax

tur to be small, young; to diminish, reduce, deduct Cf. the reduplicated substantive **di$_4$-di$_4$-lá** (or **du$_{13}$-du$_{13}$-lá**) youngsters, little ones, children.

tur small, young; brief (cf. **bànda**)

TUR.ŠÈ → kun$_5$

tùr cattle pen, byre

tuš to sit, take a seat; to settle, establish residence; to dwell, stay, abide Forms include: **tuš** perf. sg. and pl.; **dúr-ru-u(n)** imperf. sg. and pl., also **durun$_x$(DÚR.DÚR)** in Presargonic Lagash texts. (See Thomsen, Sumerian Langauge p. 270.)

tuš - ĝar → dúr - ĝar

U

u ten (Edzard, AV Klein 103); "many times" (in adverbial expressions like **u-ta, u-še$_3$**, **u-am$_3$**, see Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 70)

U.KID (read **šita$_4$** in **→ á-šita$_4$**)

U.UD.KID → ni$_9$-ĝar

ú plant, grass; food; grass-fed, free-range (animal)

ú-a food and drink, sustenance; provider (of a temple or land, a common royal epithet) (*zāninu*)

ú-du(l) supervisor of herds, chief shepherd

ú-du$_{11}$(g) → udug

ú-gu/gù - dé to become lost, disappear; to flee, escape

ú-ma-am animals

ú-rum property (of someone)

ú-sal (riverine) meadow

ú-sal-la - nú to rest contentedly, live in peace, "lie down in green pastures"

ú-si$_4$-an(-na) dusk, twilight

ú-sig → uzug$_5$

ú - sù(g) to be served food, dine

ú-šim sweet-smelling grasses

ù high ground(?), island(?) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 132f.)

ù and, also, furthermore, moreover; (as correlative **ù ... ù** either...or, neither...nor) (loan from Akkadian *u*)

ù sleep

ù(-a), ù-u$_8$-a, u$_8$(-a) Woe! Alas!; lullaby

ù-di → u_6-di, ù-sá

ù-gul supplication, plea

ù-gul - ĝar to address a plea, pray

ù - ku$_{(4)}$ to fall asleep, put to sleep (cf. **ù-nu-ku** sleeplessness)

ù-luh offshoot, (tree) branch; scepter (fig.) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 105 n. 90)

ù-luh(-ha) - sù to send out offshoots, branches (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 88f. + p. 105 n. 90)

ù-ma victory, triumph

ù-mu-un → umun

ù-na ready for battle

ù-na-(a-)du$_{11}$ letter

ù-nu-ku sleeplessness (Civil, AV Hallo 74)

ù-sá(g) (deep) sleep

ù-sakar/sar → u_4-sar

^{giš}**ù-suh**$_5$ (a species of pine) (*ašūhu*) (Powell, BSA 6, 116f.)

ù-sún → sún

^{giš}**ù-šub,** ^{giš}**NI-šub** brickmould (see Steinkeller, AuOr 2, 139 for the reading of the variant)

ù-tu(d) → tu(d)

u_4(d), ud day, daylight; storm; time; time of death (as in the phrase **u_4-da-ni nu-me-a** "before his time"); at the time of, when (in verbal clauses of the form **u_4** CLAUSE-**a**-CASE or in (pronominal) phrases of the form **u_4-(**PRONOUN**)-**CASE)

u_4-ba then, at this/that time; formerly

u_4-bar$_7$ midday

u_4-bi-ta since, after that time; as nominalized phrase: earlier days, former time, days gone by

u_4-buru$_{14}$**(-ka)** (at) harvest time

u_4-da on the day, when, whenever, if; today; daily

u_4-dè-eš like the daylight

u_4-è sunrise, east (perhaps to be read **utu-è** in contexts with a variant ^{d}**utu-è**, cf. Sjöberg, AV Wilcke 260)

u_4-nú(-a) day of the disappearance of the moon

U_4.^{d}NANNA → iti$_6$

u_4-sakar(SAR) crescent (of the moon); day of the first visibility of the new moon, beginning of the month. Perhaps to be pronounced [uskar]; cf. the Akk. loan *uskāru*.

u_4/ù-sar - a$_5$ to sharpen, make pointed (previously read **u_4-sakar**, but see Civil, JNES 43 (1984) 284; Cooper, Curse of Agade p. 245f.) (*šêlu*)

u_4-sud-rá/da distant (future) days, long time;
cf. **u_4-sud-rá-aš/šè** unto distant days, forever

u_4-šú sunset; **u_4-šú-uš** daily

u_4-tu(-ud)-da day of birth

u_4-ul-lí-a, u_4-ul-la in olden times, in days of old (cf. Akk. *ullû*)

u_4-ul-lí-a-aš unto distant (future) days, forever

u_4 - zal to pass, said of time; to spend, pass the time (in some activity); let the time pass, waste time, be late

u_4-zal-le(-da) (at) daybreak, dawn, morning (cf. **á-u_4-zal-le**)

u_5^{mušen} wild goose (the iconic bird of Nanše) (Veldhuis, Education 294f.)

u_5 to mount, board; to ride on; to transport

u_5 superstructure; cabin (of a boat); high-water (mark)

u_5-bí^{mušen} (a bird)

u_6(g) awe, awesome vision, sight

u_6-ga awesome, awe inspiring

u_6-di, ù-di awe, amazement, astonishment, wonder, marvel; daze, stupor (cf. **ù-sá**)

u_6 - du_{11} to admire, wonder, marvel at, be in awe of; to provoke, inspire awe (Attinger, Eléments 739-749)

u_6-nir, **é-u_6-nir** ziggurat (complex) (*ziqqurratu*) (Waetzoldt, AV Klein 329-331)

u_8 ewe (see also **lahar**)

u_8(-a) → ù(-a)

u_{11}-$ri_{(2)}$-in, ùri(n) eagle

u_{18}-lu → ùlu

u_{18}-ru → uru_{16}

ub corner (angle); niche; shrine; room

ub-líl-lá open air shrine (in a wall niche)

ub-šu-ukkin-na assembly (esp. poetic)

^{kuš}**ùb** (a kind of drum)

ub_4 pit, hole (cf. **ab**)

ubur teat; spout (of a vessel); see also → **akan**

ud_5 → uzud(ÙZ)

udu sheep, ram

udu-$aslum_x$(A.LUM) long-fleeced sheep (*aslu*) (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 52)

$^{(d)}$**udug, ú-du_{11}(g)** male genie, spirit (good or evil); demon

udun oven, kiln

ug lion

ug_5, ug_7 → úš

uga^{mušen} raven

uĝnim army (conventionally read **ugnim**; for etymology see Selz, AV Römer 317)

ugu, **úgu (A.KA)** (or **a-gù**) pate, top (of the head) (*muhhu*); account (Englund, BBVO 10, 72 n. 242; Hilgert, OIP 121, 385)

úgu-a - ĝar to charge to, put to the account of or at the disposal of

úgu-a - tuku to hold against/over someone

ugu_4, ugu progenitor (male or female), begettor, engenderer

^{ugu}**ugu_4-bi** monkey

ugula foreman, overseer, officer

ugula-ĝešta/ĝéš-da officer (in charge) of sixty (men) (Steinkeller, ZA 69, 176-187)

úgur(SIG_7) lintel (cf. **úgur-ig** door lintel, Gudea Cyl A 25:10)

úgur-igi eyebrow (*šu'ru*)

ùĝ people, population (reading **ukù** is obsolete; some maintain the older reading **un** as with **alam**/**alan** rather than **alaĝ**)

ùĝ-da-ga nearby folk, neighbors (lit. "people at (one's) side") (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 198)

ùĝ-íl bearer, porter

ùĝ-lu-a teeming people, multitude

ùĝ-šár-ra numerous people(s), multitude(s)

uh, úh spittle, slaver, mucus, phlegm; foam (wr. **ah,** ^{a}**ah** in Gudea) (cf. **$uš_{11}$**)

uh - du_{11} to spit Cf. ^{a}**ah-du_{11}-ga** spittle (of sorcery) Gudea Cyl B 4:16

úh-luh cough (literally "cleaning out phlegm")

ukkin, ukken, unken assembly (for an etymology see Selz, AV Römer 316f.)

uktin(SIG_7.ALAM) features (*bunnannu*) (cf. **úlutin**)

úku(r) poor (person)

úkuš(HÚL) cucumber

ul, **ul-lí-a** adj. remote in time (past or future), ancient, primeval; n. ancient time, antiquity (< Akk. *ullûm*) (cf. **u**$_4$**-ul-lí-a**)

ul a Presargonic capacity measure = 1/4 **gur-saĝ-ĝál** = 36 **sìla** = ca. 30 liters

ul n. joy, happiness, pleasure; bud, flower, blossom (see Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma 201f.); beauty; adj. beautiful

ul-a, ul-la with joy, joyfully

ul - a$_5$ to rejoice

ul$_4$ to hasten, hurry, be quick; tr. to hurry, harrass, put pressure on (*urruhu*) (Civil, AV Hallo 74)

ul$_4$**-hé** base of heaven

ul$_4$**-la-bé** quickly

ùlu, u$_{18}$**-lu,** ^{im}**ùlu** south wind; storm, sandstorm

ùlu-di lamentation singer (perhaps derived from **i-lu-di**?)

ulušin(KAŠ.ZÍZ.A.AN) emmer beer

úlutin(SIG$_7$**.ALAM)** form (*nabnītu*) (cf. **uktin**)

um-ma old (wise) women, alderwoman

um-me-da, umme(UMxME)-da → éme-da

um-mi-a master scribe, craftsman, schoolmaster

umah(LAGABxÚ.A) swamp (*mihṣu, agammu*)

umbin (human) nail, claw, talon, hoof

umbisaĝ(ŠID) scribe

^{kuš}**ùmmu(d)(A.EDIN.LÁ)** (**ummud**) waterskin (*nādu*)

umun, ù-mu-un lord (Emesal for **en**, also for **nin** in male gods' names, e.g. Nanše B iv 20)

úmun, umum knowledge, cleverness

umuš good counsel, advice; discernment, judgment, sense; mind

UN → kalam, ùĝ

ùn(BAD$_3$**)(-na)** high (cf. **ĝi**$_6$**-ù/un-na** midnight, **si-ùn-na** high point, zenith) (see also **an(-na)**)

unu(g)^{ki} the city Uruk

únu, unu$_6$**, únu-gal** deity's private chamber, cella, sanctuary; divine dining room, banquet hall

ùnu(d) (chief) cattle herdsman, cowherd

ur beast of prey, dog, lion; in personal names of the type **x-ur-ĝu**$_{10}$ champion(?), (mighty) man/person(?) (connect with **ur**$_5$**?)** (some now read **téš**) (Zgoll, AOAT 246, 318; Cavigneaux, CM 19, 48-52)

ur-bar-ra wolf

ur(-bé) - gu$_7$ to press, clash together, fight in a pack (reading uncertain, cf. **téš-bé** & **UR.UR**) (M. Green, JCS 30, 153; Michalowki, Lamentation p. 70; A. Cavigneaux, CM 19, 50)

ur-gi$_7$**(r)** (domesticated) dog

ur-gi$_7$**-tur** (var, **ur-tur**) puppy

ur-mah lion

ur-saĝ hero, warrior

ur-ur, URxUR single combat, man to man (i.e. hand-to-hand) combat (Cavigneaux, CM 19, 50)

ĝiš ur-ur-e/šè - lá to engage or compete in combat

úr leg(s), hip(s), loin(s); lap; private parts; bottom, base, foundation, foot (of a tree)

^{giš}**úr** tree trunk; log

ùr to sweep over/away, wipe off/away, flatten, level, destroy; to slide, slither, drag

ùr roof, ceiling (cf. **ĝiš-ùr**)

ur$_4$ to gather, assemble

ur$_5$ spirit(s), mood; liver

ur$_5$**(-ra)** (interest-bearing) loan

ur$_5$ this, this way, thus, so; negated: never

ur$_5$**-gin**$_7$ like this, thus

ur$_5$ **- ša**$_4$ to roar, bellow

ur$_5$**-šè(-àm)** because of this, thus, therefore

ur$_5$**-tuku** debtor

ur$_5$ **- ug**$_7$ to despair (Tinney, Nippur Lament 138 *ad* 36)

ur$_7$ father-in-law

uri → ki-uri

^{urudu}**URI** (a large metal container) (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts p. 32)

úri^{ki}**(m), uri**$_5$^{ki}**(m)** the city Ur

ùri(n) gate-post, gate-pole (Heimpel, JNES 46, 208f.); standard

ùri(n) (**urin**) blood, bloody (cf. Cooper, Curse of Agade p. 251)

ùri(n) → u$_{11}$**-ri-in**

uru$^{(ki)}$**, úru** city, town; (referring to a specific city?) Most now read **iri** with Edzard, AV Civil 77-79, but see Lambert's strenuous rebuttal, AuOr 10, 256-258. Attinger, ZA 88, 167 n. 11, states that the OB writing **úru** is "in origin certainly the Emesal form of **iri.**"

uru-bar(-ra) outskirts, suburbs

uru$_4$ to plow, till

uru$_{16}$**(n)(EN), uru**$_{17}$**(ULU**$_3$**), u**$_{18}$**(ULU**$_3$**)-ru** high, lofty, giant; powerful, mighty, strong (Ludwig, Išme-Dagan 107-113; Alster, AV Klein 10f.)

urudu, uruda (also **a-ru**$_{12}$**(EN)-da** in Presargonic Lagaš) copper (Reiter, AOAT 249, 149ff.) (Perhaps < IE *roudhous, Foster, Umma in the Sargonic Period 33; but see also suggestion of Yuhong, AV Klein 388f.)

urugal (or **irigal**) netherworld; grave (poetic)

us-ga (a kind of priest?); treasury(?) (conventionally translated as "fattening pen") (see Michalowski, Lamentation p. 104f.)

ús to be adjacent to, border on, come or bring up next to (-**e**); to lie or lean against, upon ; to follow, go immediately behind, chase

^{kuš}**usàn, ù-sa-an** whip (for construction and parts see Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 72)

ús (uš?**)** length, long side (in measurments)

usar, ušar, ùsar, ùšur friend, neighbor; cf. **ùsar da-gi**$_4$**-a** "neighbor" (Steinkeller, Sales Docu-ments 242f.)

ussu eight (Edzard, AV Klein 103)

usu, ù-su physical strength, power; labor-force

uš building lot, foundation platform

uš-bar weaver

úš death; (blood(?) perhaps read **uri**$_4$ and connect with **ùri**?)

úš(TIL), ug$_7$**(TIL), ug**$_5$**(BÀD)** to die In OS **úš** is used for imperf. sg., **ug**$_5$**/ug**$_7$ elsewhere. In Ur III Drehem, **ug**$_7$ is used for a group of dead animals of the same kind, **ug**$_7$**-ug**$_7$ for a variety of dead animals (Sallaberger, AfO 40/41, 53; Heimpel, JAOS 119, 523 contra Steinkeller, ZA 71, 25). The **úš** vs. **ug**$_7$ distinction may not have been maintained much beyond the Ur III period.

uš$_{11}$**(KAxÚŠ)** deadly spittle, venom, poison (cf. **uh** and note that **uš**$_{11}$ also has the value **uh**$_4$)

ušbar mother-in-law

úšu thirty (Edzard, AV Klein 105)

ušum serpent

ušumgal(GAL+UŠUM), ušum-gal great serpent, "dragon" (poetic)

utu sunlight; the sun god Utu, city-god of Larsa

(d)**utu-è** sunrise, east (some read **u**$_4$**-è** when determinative is lacking)

útug, údug mace (reading **šíta** is obsolete)

uzmušen (wild) duck (Veldhuis, Education 303) (the determinative is often omitted to avoid a double **HU** sign)

ÙZ → uzud

uzu flesh, meat

uzu-a-bala meat broth (*ummar mê šīri*) (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 49 + n. 5)

uzud(ÙZ) (female) goat Some maintain the old reading **ùz**; others hypothesize a form **ud**$_5$. Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts 47, assumes **uzud** loses the second /**u**/ when another vowel follows, becoming /**uzd**/.

uzud-saĝ bellwether; foremost one, leader

uzug$_5$**, usug**$_5$ sexually unclean (syllabic writings exist, especially in Gudea texts, e.g. **ú-sig**)

Z

za (precious) stone

za An old auxiliary verb appearing in the **dub-dab**$_5$ **- za** onomatopoetic constructions, for which see Civil, JCS 20, 119ff.; Römer, SKIZ 182f.; Black, AV Wilcke 35ff. Cavigneaux, ASJ 9, 50, suggests **za** = **ša**$_4$ **= ša**$_5$**(AK).** Bauer, AoN 19, 7, suggests "tönen" or the like.

za-am-za-am (a musical instrument)

giš**za-ba-lum** (a variety of juniper?)

za-dím, zadim lapidary

na4**za-gìn** lapis lazuli

za-gìn blue; lustrous, bright, shining, pure

za-lam(-ĝar) tent

za-pa-áĝ voice, sound; tumult; throat (cf. **zi-pa-áĝ**)

giš**za-ra** pivot stone or cap, door socket

ZA-*tenû* **→ ad**$_4$

zà(g) (**zag**) (right) side, shoulder; (outer) edge, outskirts; border, frontier; end, limit

zà(g) owner's mark, emblem (cf. **zà - šú**)

zà(-ĝar-ra) shrine

zà - dib to pass in front, go at the fore

zà-du$_8$ threshold

zà-gu-la seat of honor

zà-hi-linisi conventionally "cress," but Civil, AuOr 5, 30f. translates "(a prickly plant)" and Ferwada, Isin 43 translates "(seed of) Vicia ervilia," i.e. bitter vetch

zà - kéš to bind, fasten, gird on (garments, weapons)

giš**zà-mí** lyre (or perhaps harp; see Lawergren & Gurney, Iraq 49, 40ff.)

zà-mí/me praise; (an OB hymn type, a hymn of praise)

zà-mí - du$_{11}$ to say/sing the praises of (Attinger, Eléments 755-761)

zà-mu(-k) end of the year, New Year

zà-še strong thighs, running ability

zà - šú/šu$_4$ to apply an owner's mark; to brand (Foxvog, ZA 85, 1-3)

urudu**zà-šú** branding-iron

zà - tag to push away, shove aside, reject; to overwhelm, overthrow

zabar, zàbar (OS) bronze (Reiter, AOAT 249, 288ff.); bronze vessel, bronze-ware, bronzes; mirror (Steinkeller, ASJ 9, 347-49)

zabar-dab$_5$ (a powerful royal official) (Charpin, Clergé d'Ur 236-240; Sallaberger, Der Kultischer Kalender I 211 n. 997; 231 n. 1103 "etwa oberster Mundschenk")

zabar-šu hand-mirror (Steinkeller, ASJ 9, 347-49)

zadim → **za-dím**

záh, zàh v. to flee, escape; n. fugitive

zal to flow; to melt; to pass (time)

zalag (reduplicated **zazalag**) (to be) pure, shining, bright

zapah(ŠU.BAD) span (= ½ **kùš** = ca. 9 3/4 inches)

zar, zàr (hay)stack, sheaves; heap, mound (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 91f.)

zar(-re-eš) - tab to gather up or pile (grain stalks) into stacks

zar-re-eš - tál to lay out (grain stalks) in stacks

zé(-er) → **zi(-ir)**, **bu(r)**

zèh (read now → ^{munus}**áš-gàr**)

zi life; breath; throat

zi(d) to be faithful, trusty, steadfast, true, righteous, good, fine

zi(-da) adj. right, upright, true, faithful, good; n. right (hand or side)

zi(g) to rise, raise; to get excited; to remove, expend; to be excepted, left out (NABU 1994/ 82)

zi-du just, righteous (person)

zi-ga mobilization, levy; (something) raised

zi - gi$_4$ to calm down

zi(-ir), zé(-er), sír, súr to slip, slide; to efface, erase; to cancel, annul (JAOS 119, 523); to raze, destroy; (to cut or remove plants)

zi - ir to be troubled, worried

zi - pa-áĝ/an to draw breaths, breathe

zi-pa-áĝ nostril, airhole; throat(?) (Emesal **ši-pa-áĝ**; cf. **za-pa-áĝ**)

zi - pà to take an oath; to conjure

zi-qùm royal road station (Ur III)

zi-šà breath of life

zi-šà - ĝál to inspire, encourage

zi-šà-ĝál (divine) encouragement, inspiration

zi - túm to betake one's life to, to save one's life, take refuge

zi-u$_4$-sud-rá life of long duration

^{anše}**ZI-ZI** → **sisi**

zì(d) (**zíd**) flour

zì - dub to heap up, sprinkle flour (ritually), offer flour

zì-dub-dub offering flour

zì-sig$_{15}$ coarse flour (*hišiltum*)

ZÌ.ŠE → **dabin**

zíb - gíd to hold the reins (Civil, AuOr 17-18, 184 n. 18)

zikum(ENGUR) heaven

zíz emmer wheat

ZÍZ.AN (read **imĝaĝa$_3$**?) dehulled emmer (?) See Cohen, NABU 1990/ 134, for disc. of **ZÍZ.A.AN = /udra/ =** *utrû* (see CAD *kunāšu* LL); for **ZÍZ.A** (OS Nippur) read thus **úd-duru$_5$**. Cf. **ZÍZ = úd =** *tiktum* (a type of flour).

zu, OS also **su** to know; to know how, be able; to acknowledge, make known, proclaim; to learn, discover; to inform, teach

zu-a, OS **su-a** acquaintance (elliptical for **lú-zu-a**)

zú tooth; point, tine (of a tool or weapon)

zú - bir$_9$(NE) (also read **gir$_{10}$**) to laugh

zú - gu$_7$, zú - ku$_5$ to bite (off)

zú - gub to bite, eat (Civil, JNES 23, 9)

zú-lum date

zuh to steal

zuh-a stolen

zukum(NÚMUN) to step, tread

zulumhí → suluhu

zur to break, raze (var. of **zi-ir**?)

Abbreviations

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JCS Journal of Cuneiform Studies (Cambridge, MA)

JESHO Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient (Leiden)

JNES Journal of Near Eastern Studies (Chicago)

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RAI Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale

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YOS Yale Oriental Series, Babylonian Texts (New Haven)

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